ADMINISTRATION REPORT,
MADRAS.

1906-1907.

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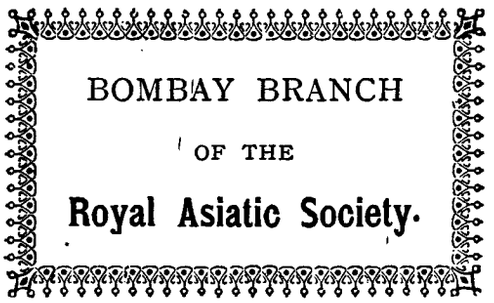

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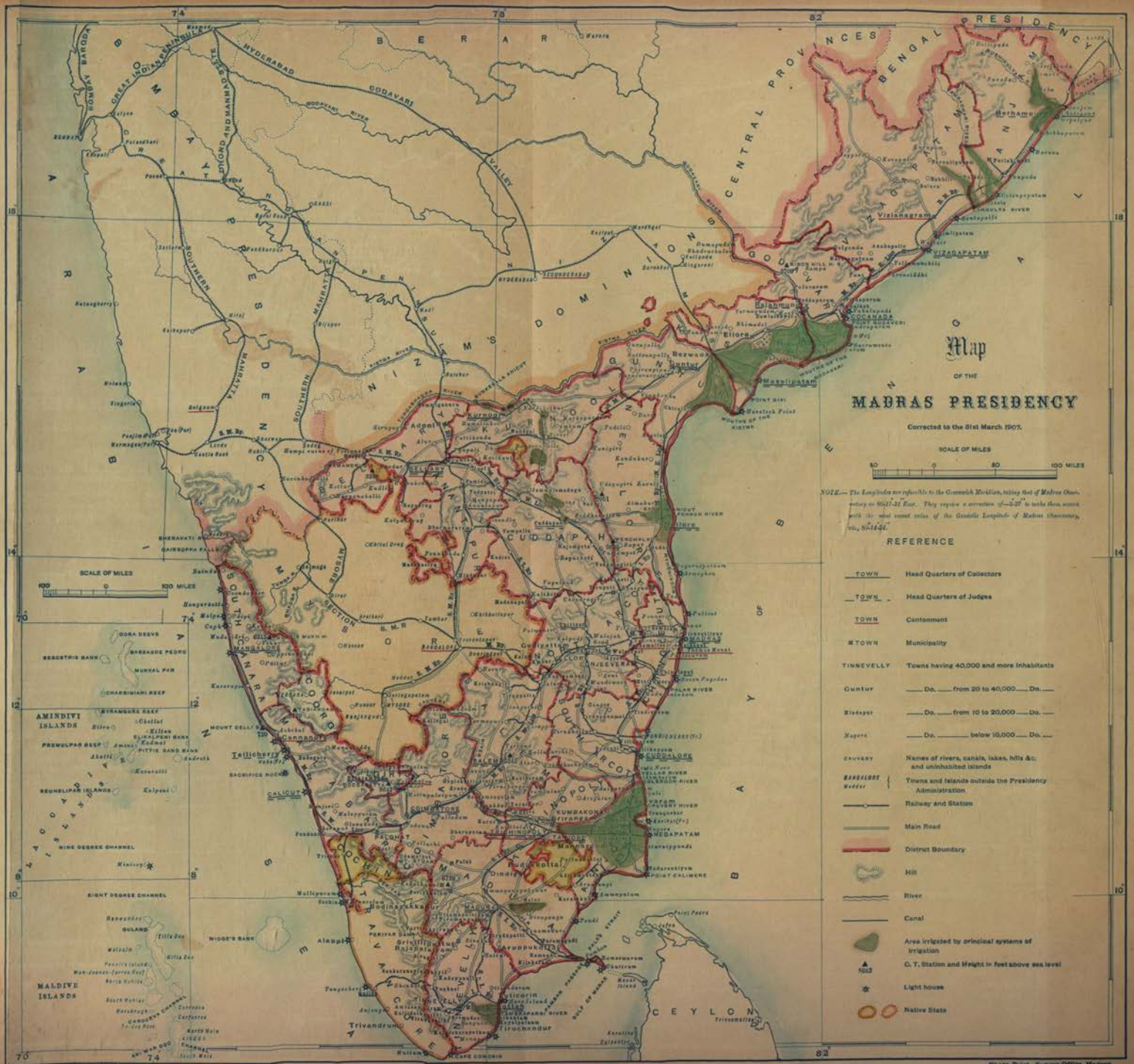
Map
OF THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Corrected to the 31st March 1907.
SCALE OF MILES
50 0 50 100 MILES
NOTE.— The Longitudes are referable to the Greenwich Meridian, taking that of Madras Observatory as 80° 17' 31" East. They require a correction of —3.27" to make them accord with the most recent value of the Geodetic Longitude of Madras Observatory, viz., 80° 14' 4".
REFERENCE
TOWN Head Quarters of Collectors
TOWN Head Quarters of Judges
TOWN Cantonment
TOWN Municipality
TINNEVELLY Towns having 40,000 and more Inhabitants
Guntur ... Do. ... from 20 to 40,000 ... Do. ...
Kistnapat ... Do. ... from 10 to 20,000 ... Do. ...
Nagore ... Do. ... below 10,000 ... Do. ...
CAUVERY Names of rivers, canals, lakes, hills &c. and uninhabited islands
BANGALORE Towns and Islands outside the Presidency Administration
Railway and Station
Main Road
District Boundary
Hill
River
Canal
Area irrigated by principal systems of irrigation
G. T. Station and Height in feet above sea level
Light house
Native State
SCALE OF MILES
100 0 100 MILES
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
BERAR
CENTRAL PROVINCES
BENGAL PRESIDENCY
HYDERABAD
GODAVARI
GODAVARI VALLEY
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA
BOMBAY BARODA
SOUTHERN MAHRATTA
NIZAM'S DOMINIONS
KISTNA
GUNTUR
NELLORE
VIZAGAPATAM
GANJAM
MADRAS
BANGALORE
SALEM
COIMBATORE
TRICHINOPOLY
TANJORE
MADURA
TINNEVELLY
TRAVANCORE
COCHIN
COORG
MYSORE
SOUTH CANARA
NORTH CANARA
BELGAUM
KOLHAPUR
SATARA
SOUTHERN MAHRATTA
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
CEYLON
LACCADIVE ISLANDS
MALDIVE ISLANDS
AMINDIVI ISLANDS
Berhampur
Vizianagram
VIZAGAPATAM
COCANADA
Ellore
Bezwada
Masulipatam
Kurnool
Adoni
Cuddapah
Nellore
Madras
Pondicherry
Cuddalore
Negapatam
Tanjore
Trichinopoly
Dindigul
Madura
Ramnad
Tuticorin
Palamcottah
Trivandrum
Cape Comorin
Coimbatore
Salem
Erode
Calicut
Cannanore
Tellicherry
Mangalore
Cochin
Alleppi
Quilon
Mount Delly
Mount Peacock
Point Pedro
Adam's Bridge
Palk Strait
Gulf of Manar
Gulf of Cambay
Eight Degree Channel
Nine Degree Channel
Ten Degree Channel
Goa
Beypore
Ponani
Palghat
Coimbatore
Erode
Salem
Dharmapuri
Krishnagiri
Hosur
Bangalore
Kolar
Chittoor
Cuddapah
Kurnool
Adoni
Raichur
Gooty
Anantapur
Penukonda
Hindupur
Madakasira
Dharmavaram
Tadpatri
Nandyal
Kistna River
Godavari River
Pennar River
Cauvery River
Vellar River
Palar River
Ponnaiyar River
Coleroon River
Vaigai River
Tambraparni River
Periyar River
Bharathapuzha River
Kallayi River
Chaliyar River
Kadalundi River
Ponnani River
Kaveri River
Amaravati River
Bhavani River
Noyil River
Aliyar River
Sheravati River
Gairsoppa Falls
Nilgiri Hills
Palni Hills
Cardamom Hills
Anamalai Hills
Travancore Hills
Shevaroy Hills
Javadi Hills
Kalrayan Hills
Pachaimalai Hills
Kollimalai Hills
Sirumalai Hills
Gora Deeve
Barassee Pedro
Munval Par
Chabbiniani Reef
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Pitti Sand Bank
Pramulpar Reef
Kiltan
Chetlat
Kadmat
Kiltan
Elikalpeni Bank
Bassas de Pedro
Seggestris Bank
Widge's Bank
Aleppi
Quilon
Gulang
Tilla Dee
Kiltan
Pandaria Island
Nan-jamad-Tarava Reef
Kavaratti Island
Kadmat Island
Kalpeni
Kavaratti
Minicoy
Suheli Par
Male
Vaadhoo
Addoo
Huvadhoo
Gan
Hithadhoo
Foammulah
Kondedu
Kolamadulu
Tiladummati
Miladummadulu
Nilandu
Maldive Islands
Laccadive Islands
Amindivi Islands
Minicoy Islands
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REPORT

ON THE

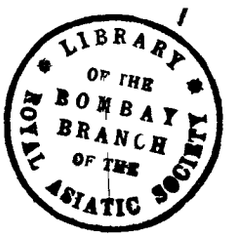
ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1906-1907.



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CONTENTS.

PAGE

INTRODUCTION xi

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

I.—General and Political.

PARAS. PAGE

1. General i
2. Personnel of the Administration i
3–6. His Excellency the Governor's tours ... i
7–9. Travancore ii
10–14. Cochin iii
15–18. Pudukkóttai iv
19. Banganapalle v
20. Sandur v
21. Condition of the people v

II.—Administration of the Land.

22. Realization of revenue vi
23. Survey vi
24. Settlement vi
25. Land records vi
26. Waste lands vi
27. Wards' estates vii
28. Revenue and rent-paying classes ... vii

III.—Protection.

29. Course of legislation vii
30. Police vii
31. Criminal justice viii
32. Prisons viii
33, 34. Civil justice viii
35. Registration ix
36. Local Boards administration ix
37, 38. Municipal administration ix
39. Military (Volunteering) x
40. Marine x
41. Arms and explosives x

IV.—Production and Distribution.

42. Agriculture x
43. Weather and crops xi
44. Horticulture xi
45. Cinchona xi
46. Forests xi
47. Mines and quarries xi
48. Manufactures xi
49–52. Sea-borne trade xii
53. Buildings and roads xiii
54, 55. Railways and tramways xiii
56. Canals xiii
57. Irrigation xiii

V.—Revenue and Finance.

PARAS.

58. Gross revenue and expenditure other than municipal xiv
59, 60. Imperial revenues xiv
61. Provincial revenues xiv
62–64. Local funds xv

VI.—Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

65, 66. Births and deaths xv
67. Emigration and immigration xv
68. Medical relief xv
69. Lunatic asylums xv
70. Sanitation xvi
71. Vaccination xvi

VII.—Instruction.

72. General xvi
73. Reclassification of schools xvi
74. Grant-in-Aid Code xvi
75. Madras University xvi
76. Collegiate education xvi
77. Secondary education xvii
78. Elementary education xvii
79. Special education xvii
80. Financial xvii
81. Government examinations xvii
82. Lawrence Asylum xvii
83. The Reformatory School xvii
84. School of Arts xvii
85. Libraries xvii
86. Periodicals and Registration of books ... xvii
87. Government Museum xvii
88. Meteorology xviii
89. Astronomy xviii

VIII.—Archæology.

90. Archæology and epigraphy xviii

IX.—Miscellaneous.

91. Ecclesiastical xviii
92. Stationery xviii
93. Government Presses xviii
94. Chemical Examiner's department ... xviii
95. Charitable institutions xviii
96. Muhammadans in the service of Government xviii

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS, ETC.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

PAGE

Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate and Chief Staples 1

POLITICAL.

PAGE

Historical Summary 1

Form of Administration 1

Character of Land Tenures 1

System of Survey 1

System of Settlements 1

Civil Divisions of British Territory ... 2

Details of the Census of 1901—Tribes and Languages 2

Changes in the Administration.

PARAS.

9. Changes in the administration 2

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier affairs.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

10. General and political 2
11–13. Administration of the land 2
14–20. Protection 3
21–24. Production and distribution 4
25. Revenue and finance 4
26. Vital statistics, etc. 5
27, 28. Instruction 5

COCHIN STATE.

29. General and political 6
30–32. Administration of the land 6
33–38. Protection 6
39–42. Production and distribution 7

PARAS.

43. Revenue and finance 8
44. Vital statistics, etc. 8
45. Instruction 8

PUDUKKÓTTAI STATE.

46. General and political 9
47, 48. Administration of the land 9
49–53. Protection 10
54–56. Production and distribution 10
57. Revenue and finance 11
58. Vital statistics, etc. 11
59. Instruction 11

BANGANAPALLE STATE.

60. Political and general 12
61, 62. Administration of the land 12
63. Protection 12
64. Miscellaneous 12
65. Revenue and finance 12
66. Vital statistics 13
67. Municipal Council 13

SANDUR STATE.

68. General and political 13
69. Administration of the land 13
70. Protection 13
71. Production and distribution 13
72. Revenue and finance 13
73. Vital statistics, etc. 13
74. Instruction 13

Condition of the People.

75–77. Condition of the people 14

Political Pensions.

78. Political pensions 14

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Realization of Revenue.

79. Peshkash 15
80. Ryotwari 15
81. Remissions 15
82. Miscellaneous 16
83. Collections 16
84. Coercive processes 16
85. Loan and advances 16
86. Expenditure 16

Surveys.

87. General 17
88–93. Parties 17
94. Maps, etc. 17
95. Incidence of cost 17

PARAS. PAGE

Settlements.

96. Guntúr and Nellore 18
97. Salem 18
98. Kurnool and Cuddapah 18
99. Tinnevelly 18
100. General 18

Land Records.

101. Staff 19
102. Work of the staff 19
103. Maintenance work 19

Waste Lands.

104. Waste lands 19

PARAS. PAGE

Government Estates.

105. Government estates 19

Wards' Estates.

106. Number of estates 20
107. Estates restored 20
108–113. Financial 20
114. Education of wards 21
115. Encumbered estates 22
116, 117. Miscellaneous 22

Revenue and Rent-paying Classes.

118, 119. Revenue-paying classes 22
120. Rent-paying classes 22

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Legislating Authority ... 23

Course of Legislation.

122. The Legislative Council 23
123, 124. Acts and Bills 23

Police.

125. Changes in the police force 24
126. Conduct 24
127. Provincial Training School, Vellore ... 25
128. Crime 25
129. Detection 26

Criminal Justice.

130. Tribunals 26
131. State of crime 26
132–135. Business in the courts 26

Prisons.

136. Accommodation 28
137. Prisoners 28
138, 139. Convicts 29
140. Vital statistics 29
141. Financial 29

Civil Justice.

142. Tribunals 29
143. Litigation 29
144. Pendency in Courts of original jurisdiction in the mufassal 30
145. Duration of trials 30
146. Courts in the Presidency town 31
147. Financial 31
148. Enrolments 31

Registration.

149. Registration offices 32
150. Registration 32
151. Prosecutions 32
152. Documents copied 32
153. Financial 32
154. Inspections 32
155. Notaries public 32
156. Registered companies 32

Local Boards Administration.

157–159. Local Boards and Union Panchâyats ... 33
160. Receipts 34
161–164. Expenditure 34
165. Tanjore District Board Railway 35

Municipal Administration—Mufassal.

166. General 35
167. Receipts 35
168. Incidence of taxation 36
169. Expenditure 36
170. Debt 36

Municipal Administration—Madras City.

171. Financial 36
172. Public works 37
173. Drainage and water-supply 37
174. Education 37
175. Medical relief, vaccination and births and deaths 38
176. Conservancy, lighting, parks and fire ... 38

Military (Volunteering).

177. Military (Volunteering) 38

Marine.

178. Port of Madras 38
179. Outturn of work 38
180. Miscellaneous 39
181. Tonnage 39
182. Minor ports 39
183. Miscellaneous 39

Miscellaneous.

184. Arms and explosives 39
185. Sulphur licenses 40

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

PARAS. PAGE

Agriculture.

186. Organisation 41
187, 188. Agricultural stations and experiments ... 41
189. Saline lands 42
190. Pumping experiments 42
191. Stock 42

Weather and Crops.

192, 193. Rainfall 43
194, 195. Crops 43

Horticulture.

196, 197. Government Botanical Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris 44
198. The Agri-Horticultural Society 44
199–202. Cinchona plantations 44

Forests.

203. Area 45
204. Survey 45
205. Working-plans 45
206. Communications and buildings 46
207–210. Protection 46
211. Sylviculture 46
212. Experiments 47
213, 214. Exploitation 47
215. Finance 47
216. Administration 47
217. General 47
218. Leaf manure 48
219. Hill tribes 48
220. Mining and prospecting 48
221. Live-stock 48
222. Museum and Parks 48

Mines and Quarries.

223. Mines and quarries 48

Manufactures.

224. Industries 49
225. Factories 49
226. Salem weaving factory 49
227. Chrome tanning 50

PARAS. PAGE

Sea-borne Trade.

228. Total trade 50
229–237. Imports 50
238–245. Exports 52
246. Geographical distribution of trade ... 54
247. Treasure 55
248. Government transactions 55
Balance of trade 55
249–251. Coasting trade 55
252, 253. Shipping 56

Public Works—Buildings and Roads.

254, 255. Expenditure 57
256. Public Works Workshops 57
257. Administration 57

Public Works—Railways and Tramways.

258. Madras Railway 58
259. Kolar Gold Fields Railway 58
260. Nilgiri Railway 59
261. Shoranur-Cochin Railway 59
262. Tiruppattúr-Krishnagiri Railway ... 59
263. Morappur-Dharmapuri Railway 59
264. South Indian Railway 59
265. Travancore Branch 59
266. Tanjore District Board Railway 59
267. Pondicherry Railway 59
268. Karaikkal Railway 59
269–271. Lines under construction 60
272. Lines projected or surveyed 60
273. Madras Electric Tramways 60

Public Works—Canals.

274. Canals 60

Public Works—Irrigation.

275. Gross expenditure and revenue 61
276–279. Class I 61
280. Class II 62
281, 282. Classes III and IV 62
283. Class V 62
284. Investigation of projects 62
285. Special investigation parties 62
286. Periyár 63
287. General remarks 63

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Revenue and Finance other than Municipal.

(*a*) Gross Revenue.

288. Receipts and expenditure 64
289. Surplus revenue 66
290. Cash balances 66

(*b*) Imperial Revenue and Finance.

291. General 66
292. Land revenue 66
293. Canal revenue 66
294. Customs 66
295. Opium 67
296. Salt 67
297. Excise 67
298. Stamps 67
299. Assessed taxes 67
300. Forests 67
301, 302. Other receipts and expenditure 68
303. Imperial loans 68

(*c*) Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

304–310. Provincial revenues 68
311. Provincial loans 70
312–319. Local funds 70

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

PARAS.		PAGE
	Details of Census	73
	Births and Deaths.	
321.	Registration	73
322.	Effect of prices	73
323.	Chief diseases	74
324.	Injuries	74
325.	Europeans and Eurasians	74
	Emigration and Immigration.	
326.	Regulated emigration	74
327.	Non-regulated emigration	75
328.	Immigration	75
329.	Financial	75
	Medical Relief.	
330.	Medical institutions	75
331.	Relief	75
332.	Financial	76
333.	Miscellaneous	76
	Lunatic Asylums.	
334.	Lunatic asylums	76
	Sanitation.	
335.	Water-supply and drainage	77
336.	Works	77
337.	Miscellaneous	77
	Vaccination.	
338, 339.	Vaccination	77

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

	General System of Public Instruction	79
	Education.	
341–343.	General statistics	79
344.	Controlling agencies	80
345–351.	Collegiate education	81
345, 346.	The University	81
347.	Arts colleges	82
348–351.	Colleges for Professional Training ...	82
352.	Secondary education	83
353–355.	Primary education	84
356, 357.	Special education	86
358.	Female education	87
359.	Education of Europeans	88
360.	Education of Muhammadans	89
361.	Education of Panchamas	90
362.	Education of aboriginal and hill tribes, etc.	90
363.	Education of the blind and of deaf-mutes.	91
364.	Private institutions	91
365.	Hostels and boarding houses	91
366.	Government Examinations	91
367.	Lawrence Asylum	92
368.	Reformatory School	92
369–371.	School of Arts, Madras	92
	Literature and the Press.	
372.	Connemara Public Library	93
373.	Government Oriental Manuscripts Library	93
374.	Libraries and museums, educational associations and reading-rooms ...	93
375.	Periodicals	94
376.	Registration	94
	Literary Societies	94
	Arts and Sciences.	
378–385.	Government Museum	94
386–388.	Meteorology	95
389.	Astronomy	95

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

390–394.	Archæology	97	395–397. Epigraphy	97

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PARAS.		PAGE
	Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction ...	93
	Ecclesiastical.	
399, 400.	Church of England	98
401.	Church of Scotland	98
	Stationery.	
402, 403.	Stationery	98
	The Government Press.	
404.	Financial	99
405.	Publications	99
406.	Plant and stores	99
407.	Printing and binding	99
408.	Type-foundry	99
409.	Miscellaneous	99
	District Presses.	
410.	District presses	100
	The Chemical Examiner's Department.	
411.	General	100
412.	Medico-legal	100
413.	Miscellaneous examinations	100
	Charitable Institutions.	
414.	Monegar Choultry, etc.	100
415.	Triplicane Langerkhana	101
416.	Miscellaneous	101
	Muhammadans in the service of Government.	
417.	Muhammadans in the service of Government	101

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

ERRATUM TO THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, MADRAS, 1906–1907.

Page xiii, *paragraph* 54.—*For* "It receives a return of nearly 5 per cent, on the outlay" *read* "It received a return of 4·85 per cent. on the outlay during the calendar year 1906."

INTRODUCTION.

THE Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency for 1906–1907 has followed the same lines as previous reports. The only exception is that the paragraphs relating to Municipal Revenues in Chapter V of Part II have been omitted, as they form a mere repetition of what has appeared in Chapter III on the same subject. At the head of each article in Part II the period to which it relates has been stated, and, wherever the information given in Part I does not relate to the official year 1906–1907, the fact has been noted in the margin. The references in italics in the margin of Part I are to the corresponding portions of Part II.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

General.

1. The year under report was marked by general prosperity. The rainfall was good and agriculture revived from the depression of the previous bad season. Trade statistics show a large rise in both exports and imports and the balance of trade in favour of the Presidency was the highest on record. The close of the year 1906 was rendered noteworthy by the failure of an old established firm in Madras, the ramifications of whose business extended throughout the Presidency, and whose fall swept away the accumulated savings of a large number of depositors. In spite of a temporary panic, the financial position remained unaffected and the money market was never stringent. The country remained in a state of tranquillity, serious crime declined, and there were no religious or other disturbances to record. The prosperity of the year was reflected in the expanding revenues, which increased under almost every head. No important enactments were passed into law, legislative activity being confined to two Bills relating to Motor Traffic and Hill Municipalities.

Personnel of the Administration.

2. During the year 1906–1907 the office of Governor of the Madras Presidency was held by His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. Mr. George Stuart Forbes, C.S.I., I.C.S., was appointed an ordinary Member in Council in succession to Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., who resigned. The Hon'ble Mr. Gabriel Stokes, C.S.I., I.C.S., proceeded on leave on medical certificate for six months from the 30th November 1906, when Mr. Murray Hammick, C.I.E., I.C.S., was appointed a temporary Member of Council.

His Excellency the Governor's Tours.

3. His Excellency the Governor made four tours during the year. On his first tour, which commenced on the 23rd September 1906, His Excellency visited the districts of Coimbatore and Salem. At Coimbatore His Excellency received and replied to three addresses from the Municipality, the Anjuman Islamia and the Landholders, laid the foundation stones of the Agricultural College and Research Institute and the Victoria Hospital, and opened the Gass Forest Museum. The opportunity was taken to present the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal to the Reverend A. W. Brough of the London Missionary Society. From Coimbatore His Excellency went to the Anamalais where he held an informal conference with several of the planters on matters connected with their industries. His Excellency then visited Salem where he received and replied to addresses from the Municipality, the People of Salem, the Salem Muhammadan Educational Association and the Mahajana Sabha of Vániyambádi. He visited the Central Jail, the District and Sessions Court and the Municipal and Collector's offices and inspected the oil-engine installation at the Arisipalaiyam tank. His Excellency returned to Ootacamund on the 4th October 1906.

First Tour. Coimbatore. The Anamalais. Salem.

4. On his second tour, which lasted from the 12th to 26th October 1906, His Excellency visited Mysore, Bangalore and the North Arcot and Chingleput districts. At Mysore, His Excellency received a State Visit from His Highness the Maharaja

Second Tour. Mysore.

which was duly returned. During his stay here, he visited various places of interest including Seringapatam. On his way back to Bangalore, His Excellency inspected

Bangalore. the Electric Power Works and the falls at Sivasamudram. While at Bangalore, His Excellency visited the Kunigal Stud Farm, the Hosúr Remount Depot, the Imperial Service Transport Workshop and Tata's Silk Farm, and inspected the Imperial Service Lancers and Transport Corps. The Kolar Gold-Fields were also visited. His

Vellore, Chittoor, Tirupati and Conjeeveram. Excellency then proceeded to Vellore and received addresses from the citizens of the town and from the Municipal Councils of Gudiyáttam, Wallajapet and Vellore and a joint address from the Muhammadan Educational Association and Anjumanai Isha-athul Husnath. At Vellore, His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the Town Hall. From Vellore he proceeded to Chittoor, Tirupati, Tirumalai and Conjeeveram. At each of these places he received, and replied to, addresses from the respective Municipal Councils, District and other Associations and inspected institutions and places of local interest. At Tirupati he visited the famous temple on the Tirumalai hill. The ryots of Chendragiri presented an address at Tirupati. His

Chingleput. Excellency visited Chingleput on the 3rd November 1906. Here he received and replied to addresses from the Municipality and the District Association and visited the Reformatory School.

Third Tour. Madura. 5. During his next tour His Excellency visited the Madura and Trichinopoly districts. Arriving at Madura on the 19th November 1906, he received addresses from the Municipality, District Board, District People's Association and the Sourashtra Community. He also gave an audience to a deputation from the Muhammadan Community; he laid the foundation stones of the Municipal Market and the American Mission College and visited Dr. Van Allen's Hospital, the Municipal Hospital, the

Trichinopoly. Technical Institute and District Jail. His Excellency reached Trichinopoly on the 23rd November and received and replied to addresses from the Municipality and the Muhammadan Literary Society and Muslim Citizens; he visited several local institu-

Srírangam. tions and the Rock temple. At Srírangam on the 24th November, His Excellency received and replied to an address from the Municipality and visited the Vishnu temple. His Excellency returned to Madras on the 26th November 1906.

Fourth Tour. Cochin and Travancore. 6. Early in the following year, His Excellency paid a visit to the Cochin and Travancore States. He left Madras on the 25th January and returned to headquarters on the 14th February 1907. Both in Cochin and Travancore His Excellency exchanged visits with the rulers of the States, attended State Banquets and held Levées. While at Cochin His Excellency received and replied to an address from the British Cochin Municipality and presided at the Prize Distribution at Ernakulam College. In Trivandrum His Excellency inspected the Nair Brigade lines at Pangode and visited all the chief places of interest. His Excellency returned to Madras on the 14th February.

Travancore. (M.E. 1081.)* *Part II, paras. 10 to 28.* General condition. 7. The revenue of Travancore State during the year 1081 again declined; at the same time expenditure increased and was above the quinquennial average. For the past five years there has been a deficit, amounting to Rs. 32 lakhs, and the reserve funds of the State have been depleted in consequence. The causes are not far to seek, as the deficit can be ascribed both to loss of income and to increase of expenditure. Under the former head the chief item is the fall of eight lakhs of rupees in salt revenue owing to reduction of taxation. Increased expenditure includes the cost of the Kodayar project, the main dam of which was completed during the year, the payment

* The year 1081 of the Malayalam Era commenced on 16th August 1905 and ended on 15th August 1906.

of guaranteed interest on the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway, which has not as yet proved a financial success, and items of extraordinary expenditure such as the marriage of the Senior Rani and the Murajapam celebrations. Travancore is a wealthy and prosperous country; land revenue is on the increase; trade is flourishing; the State forests are known to contain great potential wealth, which is only awaiting systematic exploitation; and the climate and situation of the country render it practically immune from famine or serious scarcity. Under the circumstances there is no reason to fear that the problem of balancing revenue and expenditure will cause anxiety in the future.

Administration of the Land.

8. The chief features of land administration were the completion of the cadastral survey of the State and the accelerated progress made with the introduction of revenue settlement. The rate of introduction has so much improved under the new scheme, in spite of the fact that the Settlement Peshkar was called upon to assume the duties of Diwan for five months, that completion may be looked for in 1084. A noteworthy feature of the year under report was the substitution of payments in money for payments in kind, but the latter form of payment still continues under many special tenures. Prices are at present so high that the commutation rate of 11 chakrams per para is below the market rate, but the saving in wastage of grain, in rent of granaries and salaries of establishments, and above all in annoyance to the ryots, will in the end outweigh the temporary loss.

Justice.

9. The Criminal Courts continued to be well abreast of their work, but a large increase took place in civil litigation, corresponding to a similar increase throughout the Madras Presidency. The disposal of work in Munsifs' Courts was good, but pendency increased in District Courts and the congestion requires relief.

Instruction.

In the matter of education steady progress was maintained, and, though there was a decrease in the number of school-going pupils, the decrease occurred under the head of private unaided schools and is a result of the policy of bringing private schools as far as possible under State control. The percentage of success among those who entered for examinations was well above the average. The liberal policy of the Darbar in the grant of scholarships to students proceeding to Europe for advanced study is worthy of record.

Cochin. (M.E. 1081.) *Part II, paras. 29 to 45.*

10. In the State of Cochin three Regulations were passed into law, dealing with 'Treasure Trove,' 'Registration of Births and Deaths' and 'Hindu Religious Institutions.' Three others, relating to 'Gambling,' 'Revenue Recovery' and 'Tolls and Ferries,' were under consideration.

Finance and Revenue.

11. The total receipts and charges for the year amounted to Rs. 33,37,810 and Rs. 33,88,475, there being a deficit of Rs. 51 thousand. Land Revenue collections realised 98·5 per cent. of the demand, and coercive processes and sales were rarely resorted to. Nearly Rs. 20 lakhs of old arrears were written off. Revenue from salt declined owing to the reduction of duty, but consumption increased. New leases were issued at an increased rental to abkári, opium and ganja contractors, and there was an increase in the number of tobacco licenses, with a corresponding increase in fees. Forest expenditure exceeded receipts by Rs. 45 thousand, the cost of the Forest Tramway, which was opened by His Excellency Lord Ampthill, being debited to Revenue. At the close of the year 26½ miles were open for traffic.

Survey and Settlement.

12. The operations of the Survey department were confined chiefly to Talapalli taluk, where theodolite and cadastral surveys were in progress. Settlement rates were introduced in Mukundupuram, and, though the increase in assessment was large, the incidence was far from heavy. A Deputy Surveyor was posted to each of the three settled taluks for the conservation of survey marks and land records. The rectification of the Travancore frontier, where encroachments have taken place on both

sides, was taken in hand, and a joint-commission was appointed to adjudicate between the claims of the British and Cochin Governments to five parambas in Vypeen.

Protection.

13. The police force was slightly under the established strength. Departmental punishments increased and stricter discipline was enforced. The disposal of business in criminal and civil courts was satisfactory, but the civil work of the Chief Court was congested and arrears increased. The average duration of cases in criminal courts rose, and there was a considerable increase in the number of civil suits filed and disposed of. There was an outbreak in the Central Jail, Ernakulam, and the Superintendent sustained serious injuries, which subsequently proved fatal.

Education.

14. The total number of schools and pupils declined, the decrease being confined to 'Mission' and 'Unaided' schools. Students who entered for University Examinations did well and the percentage of success exceeded that of the Presidency as a whole.

Pudukkóttai. (Fasli 1316.)* *Part II, paras. 46 to 59.*

15. His Highness the Raja remained in Europe throughout the year. The representative assembly held its sixth annual meeting in July.

Administration of the Land.

16. After a succession of lean years the present season with copious and well distributed rainfall provided welcome and well-needed relief. The previous two years had seen widespread failure of crops, and suspensions of revenue had been granted on a liberal scale. As a consequence, arrears at the commencement of the fasli amounted to a very large figure, and though, as the result of a good season, nearly one-third of the arrears was collected during the fasli under report, it will require a series of favourable years to liquidate the balance or even to prevent a farther accumulation. Under the system of Land Revenue in force in the State, remissions cannot be granted, so that in a bad season suspensions are adopted. The question of the introduction of remissions will be fully discussed in the Settlement Scheme report. At present preliminary work is being done to prepare the way for settlement, and the special party deputed to enquire into waste lands is also investigating other changes of cultivation that have taken place. The Revenue Survey department was abolished on completion of its work, and the task of bringing the registry of holdings up to date was taken in hand by the newly-appointed Settlement-officer.

Administrative Reforms.

17. Some of the departments of the State are reported to be in a far from satisfactory condition, and steps are being taken and schemes considered to improve them. The condition of the Police and the quality of their work afford considerable ground for improvement, and a reorganisation scheme, which, it is hoped, will place the department on a better basis, has been drawn up and is awaiting the consideration and sanction of His Highness. The Public Works department is undermanned and requires the immediate introduction of capable officers of all grades. Considerably higher salaries will have to be offered to secure the services of officers of the desired qualifications, and the Darbar hope to effect the necessary reforms during the current fasli. Much attention has been bestowed on primary education, and a scheme for promoting elementary instruction was recently formulated and has just been sanctioned. When it comes into force, the minimum pay of rural State school teachers will be Rs. 8 a month and free lodgings will be provided. Aided schools in backward parts have received attendance or capitation grants, girls are admitted free, and Muhammadans and Panchamas have been given special facilities. The Darbar are confident that radical improvement will result in the near future. It is also intended to improve the cadre and extend the operations of the Medical department by raising the number of hospital assistants, opening two more rural dispensaries, and entertaining a larger number of

* July 1906 to June 1907.

midwives. Vaccination will be made compulsory in all important villages, and revaccination, which has hitherto been neglected, will be systematically attended to. Concessions were granted for the manufacture of jaggery and 1,224 free licenses issued, but the industry did not flourish. Some Shanars will therefore be deputed to visit Tinnevelly district and ascertain on the spot whether with proper care and labour the manufacture can be made profitable.

Finance.

18. The receipts of the State were high, and income exceeded expenditure by between four and five lakhs. The balance at the close of the year exceeded twelve lakhs of rupees.

Banganapalle. *Part II, paras. 60 to 67.*

19. The State of Banganapalle is still under the administration of an Assistant Political Agent appointed by the Government. The Nawab, who succeeded his father in 1905, took a prominent part in the judicial and administrative work of the State. His brother, Mir Asad Ali Sahib, was nominated Chairman of the newly-constituted Municipal Council. The Settlement officer, Kurnool, prepared a scheme for the reorganisation of the Land Revenue system, the chief object of which is to equalise the incidence of taxation. Current collections were good, and the balance was small, while coercive processes were seldom resorted to. The south-west monsoon was favourable and the early crops were well above the average. but later crops were injuriously affected by the shortage of rain in November. Prices of food-grains rose and the rise was accompanied by an increase in the rate of wages. The police force was reorganised and a new Inspector was appointed. There were no cases of serious crime. The Madras Government took over the Abkári administration agreeing to pay the State a fixed rental. Small-pox prevailed throughout the State, but births as well as deaths showed a considerable increase.

Sandur. *Part II, paras. 68 to 74.*

20. The Raja of Sandur continued to reside at Bellary under the care of a tutor and governor. His State was administered by the Diwán under the control of the Political Agent. The chief feature of interest was the increase of mining revenue. MM. Jambon & Cie. of Calcutta held prospecting licenses over nearly a quarter of the State. The chief product is manganese, but M. Jambon has obtained a license to prospect for gold near Yettinahatti. The new land revenue settlement continued to work well, and collections were good in spite of an unsatisfactory season. A village-cess was established in place of the fees formerly payable for the upkeep of village establishments. Wages increased owing to the demand for labour for the mines, and the price of food-grains rose owing to scarcity in the adjoining British territory. In Sandur itself, although the harvest was poor, there was no scarcity. During the year an Agricultural Bank was founded in Sandur, which promises to prove successful.

Condition of the People. (Fasli 1316.) *Part II, paras. 75 to 77.*

21. The season varied considerably, for, while the south-west monsoon was plentiful in all parts of the Presidency, the north-east monsoon favoured a few districts at the expense of the rest. Prices of food-grains continued to rise, mainly in consequence of large demands from outside. Prices of other raw materials, noticeably cotton and hides and skins, were far above the normal. The wages of artisans, which have risen in recent years with the rise in prices, continued high, though they showed no considerable variation. Agricultural labourers, who are paid to a large extent in kind, suffer little from fluctuations in prices and had no cause of complaint. The high wages offered to emigrants continued however to attract large numbers to the Straits Settlements, Burma and Ceylon.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Realisation of Revenue. (Fasli 1315.) *Part II, paras. 79 to 86.*

22. The total demand, including peshkash and cesses, rose by more than Rs. 40 lakhs. Ryotwari lands supplied the increase, which was due to the more favourable season. Season-remissions, which amounted to nearly Rs. 40 lakhs in the preceding year, were only Rs. 11 lakhs during the current fasli. A greater extent of land was under cultivation, and there was an increase in water-rate on dry lands and in second crop charges on wet lands. The season, though better than in the previous fasli, was far from perfect; and dry remissions had to be given in two districts, while wet remissions were granted throughout the Presidency. There was a decrease in local cesses, owing to the abolition of the ryotwari village cess. The Madras Land Encroachment Act of 1905 was introduced and proved a success. One of the main features is the issue of a warning notice, failure to obey being followed by a penal rate. As a result, the receipts under this head fell, and a further fall may be expected. Instructions were also issued to transfer to the head of assessed waste all unobjectionable encroachments. Of the total current demand 98·5 per cent. was collected in addition to 86·4 per cent. of the arrears. Of the balance 71 per cent. had been collected by the end of October. This result was achieved without undue resort to the machinery of the Revenue Recovery Act, and the number of coercive processes declined considerably. The number of sales of land in default rose slightly, but the percentage of such defaulters to the total number of pattadars was only ·26. The total extent of land sold was 26,369 acres, part of which had to be bought in by Government. The greater part of this was finally re-sold.

Survey. *Part II, paras. 87 to 95.*

23. There were six survey parties at work during the year in Ganjám, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Salem and Tinnevelly. The outturn of work fell considerably short of the estimate, which was framed rather high, but the work carried out by the department was on the whole satisfactory. The greater part of the work consisted of revision survey, and the average cost per square mile was Rs. 166. Seven taluk maps, one estate map, two tanah maps, town maps of Salem, Kumbakónam and Palghat and a large number of village maps were printed. The fire in the tower of the Board's Office destroyed a large number of maps and other records.

Settlement. *Part II, paras. 96 to 100.*

24. Four settlement parties, in Guntúr and Nellore, Salem, Tinnevelly, and Kurnool and Cuddapah, carried on operations during the year. The final report on Guntúr was submitted and the resettlement of Nellore and Salem was practically completed. Dry and wet rates were introduced in four taluks of Kurnool, and progress was made with the settlement of the rest of Kurnool and part of Cuddapah. In Tinnevelly classification was carried on and progress was made with transfers of registry and sub-division work connected therewith. The outturn of work was practically coincident with the forecast.

Land Records. *Part II, paras. 101 to 103.*

25. For the preservation of Land Records the Presidency was divided into five groups, each under the charge of a Superintendent. A Land Records Tahsildar with a subordinate staff was at work in every district save four, and similar officers have now been posted to two of these four districts. The department was engaged in the correction of field maps and in re-measurement where necessary. In some cases a resurvey was found essential. In addition, many missing survey stones were replaced, village registers were written up and checked, field measurement books were prepared and other miscellaneous work was carried on.

Waste lands. (Fasli 1315.) *Part II, para. 104.*

26. There was a decrease of nearly 10 per cent. in the area left fallow under patta and inam lands. Owing partly to this cause and partly to the adoption of survey areas in Kurnool and South Canara, the area classed as not available for cultivation

also decreased. The extent of land actually under cultivation showed an increase of more than 3 per cent.—a result largely due to the more favourable character of the season.

Court of Wards. (Fasli 1315.) *Part II, paras. 106 to 117.*

27. There were twenty-five estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the end of the year. During the year five were restored to the proprietors; and one, Subramania Shastri's of Tanjore, was taken over by the Court. Kálahasti was under management for six years and during that time the indebtedness increased by 8 lakhs, as the burden of interest was greater than could be met out of current revenue. In Karvetnagar, outstanding debts were reduced by 40 lakhs—a result attained by the cancellation of numerous illegal claims. In Salur, which was under management for twelve years, liabilities were reduced from 9½ lakhs to 25,000 rupees. This result was partly achieved by the sale of eighteen villages, but the loss of revenue resulting from the sale was counteracted by an increase in the demand. In the estates under management surplus funds were largely utilised to develop the resources of the estates, but considerable sums of money were also invested in land and other reliable securities. An agricultural expert was entertained who inspected the model farms and conducted experiments in cultivation at Sivagiri with good results. Nine lakhs of rupees were collected from estate debtors and the balance due was reduced to 13½ lakhs. Debts due by estates were reduced by 40,000 rupees. Good reports have been received as to the progress of the wards being brought up at Newington and of those who were being educated locally. Both physical and mental education are carefully attended to, and the training is adapted to the future needs of the pupils.

Revenue and Rent-paying Classes. (Fasli 1315.) *Part II, paras. 118 to 120.*

28. The principal revenue-paying classes of the Presidency are zamindars, shrotriyamdars, minor inamdars and ryotwari pattadars. The latter predominate largely and furnish 80 per cent. of the land revenue. The number of holdings increased by 6 per cent., and nearly two-thirds of them bore an assessment of less than 10 rupees. Tenants in zamindaris and sub-tenants in ryotwari areas constitute the rent-paying classes. The relations between landlord and tenant continue to be as cordial as can be expected, and compare satisfactorily with those of other countries. There was little resort to processes under the Rent Recovery Act. There is an increased tendency to sub-let ryotwari holdings, for the surplus wealth of the non-agricultural classes passes largely into land with a consequent increase of vicarious cultivation.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation. *Part II, paras. 122 to 124.*

29. Four meetings of the Legislative Council were held during the year. Two measures were passed—the Madras Motor-vehicles Act, 1907, and the Madras Hill Municipalities Act, 1907.

Police. (1906.) *Part II, paras. 125 to 129.*

30. Two new district charges were formed during the year, the Nilgiris being created a separate district and a second Superintendent being added to the Railway Police. A new sub-division was formed at Dindigul in the Madura district. The Criminal Investigation Department began work in August. The strength of the force increased owing to enlistments for new grades and District Reserves were brought up to full strength. The proportion of illiterate constables continued to decline. The old system of village beat duty was abolished and care was taken to impress on the Village Police that better and more adequate work is expected from them in the future. The conduct of the force improved and departmental and judicial punishments were fewer. Rewards increased in number, but decreased in value. The Provincial Training School

at Vellore, which was recently reorganised, was efficiently administered. A large number of sub-inspectors passed through the school. Grave crimes decreased slightly in number, but there was an increase in murders and cattle thefts. A special detective agency was deputed for the investigation and suppression of cattle theft in Madura and Coimbatore, with excellent results. The percentage of detection remained the same, but better results are anticipated when the reorganisation of the department is completed. The proportion of cases successfully prosecuted by the police was up to the average. The number of fresh registrations of bad characters declined, as also the number of houses of bad repute on the register. Criminal gangs decreased in number as well as in strength. Prosecutions under the security sections were fewer in number, but the public peace was generally well maintained. The work of the Finger Print Bureau continued to be satisfactory and the results obtained in the identification of old offenders were the best on record.

Criminal Justice. (1906.) *Part II, paras. 130 to 135.*

31. Four new courts were established during the year, a District Magistrate's Court for Anjengo and Tangasséri, a sub-divisional court at Dévakóttai, an additional Sessions Judge at Coimbatore, and a Bench Court at Arni. The number of offences declined, the fall being due to fewer breaches of plague regulations consequent on a decline of plague, and to a large decrease under the head of 'criminal force and assault.' There was a large decline in offences against the Salt and Abkári Acts and increases under the City Police Act and the Forest Act. The percentage of convictions under the Penal Code was below the average of the preceding five years. The number of complaints rejected on verification was large, but compensation was sparingly awarded. A number of juvenile offenders were convicted, but little use was made of the sections authorizing the release of first offenders on probation. Whipping was awarded only in a small percentage of the cases in which it was permissible. Witnesses were detained for over three days on the average in a number of districts. Tinnevelly was, as usual, the worst offender. There was a rise in the number of murders and eighty-four prisoners were sentenced to death. The sentence was confirmed by the High Court in forty-eight cases. The jury system is reported to have worked well in mufassal courts and the Judge disapproved of the finding in only thirty-eight cases. The opinions of assessors were more frequently disagreed with. In the High Court eighty-nine per cent. of appeals against conviction were dismissed.

Prisons. (1906.) *Part II, paras. 136 to 141.*

32. Jail accommodation throughout the Presidency increased during the year, but local overcrowding could only be obviated by transfers and the use of makeshift accommodation. The number of prisoners received and the total at the end of the year showed a decline, but the daily average increased. Nearly 2,000 female convicts were admitted to jail, and 489 juvenile offenders, of whom 170 were girls. Thirty-nine boys were transferred to the Reformatory School. A large majority of convicts were Hindus by religion and agriculturists by profession, and but few were literate. Habitual offenders, although numbering but twenty-one per cent. of the whole, received forty-eight per cent. of the punishments inflicted in jails. Mortality among prisoners rose considerably, cholera accounting for a large proportion of the deaths. Owing to the rise in the price of food and the increase in jail population, the total expenditure of the department exceeded that of the previous year by half a lakh.

Civil Justice. (1906.) *Part II, paras. 142 to 148.*

33. There was an increase of over 30,000 in the number of civil suits instituted, following an increase of 24,000 in 1905 and 11,000 in 1904. The greater part of the increase was contributed by District Munsifs' Courts; but the work of each class of courts increased, including Village Courts, of which the number exercising jurisdiction rose by 300. The total value of the subject-matter of suits instituted increased by Rs. 217 lakhs, the difference being

mainly due to a few suits for very large amounts in the High Court. There was a large increase in the number of suits disposed of, but this was accompanied by a general increase in the number of pending cases—a result due to the rise in the number of suits filed. One noteworthy feature was the lengthy duration of trials in all classes of courts and in most districts. Even in summary suits in Revenue and Agency Courts considerable delays occurred in both contested and uncontested cases. There were three Subordinate Judges' Courts and one District Munsif's Court in which the average duration of cases exceeded one year. Of the District Courts, Kurnool had an average of 605 days and Trichinopoly of 567 days, while in the latter court the average duration of uncontested suits was 253 days. In the Madras City Civil Court both the arrears and the average duration of contested and uncontested cases increased.

34. In the High Court there was a considerable congestion of business and at the close of the year there was one year's work in both original suits and revision petitions, two years' work in first appeals, and three years' work in second appeals remaining to be done. Receipts increased during the year and charges fell, the balance on the right side being more than 13 lakhs. Process receipts exceeded establishment and service charges by $6\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, and the High Court is contemplating a reduction in the scale of process fees.

Registration. (1906.) *Part II, paras. 149 to 156.*

35. Nine new sub-registry offices were opened during the year and a new record was established in the number of documents registered. Nellore was the only district that showed a decrease, for, owing to a liberal grant of State loans, the number of mortgages fell off considerably. The value of documents registered rose to 25·68 crores of rupees, and the income rose to $16\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, showing an excess over expenditure of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The number of companies registered decreased in number, the falling off being confined to Provident Societies. Among Joint Stock Companies, principally Banking and Insurance, the Indian Bank and the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company are worthy of note.

Local Boards Administration. *Part II, paras. 157 to 165.*

36. There was no change during the year in the number of District Boards and their maximum strength. The proportion of nominated officials (including *ex-officio* members) and of elected members to the total strength was 25·9 and 45·4 per cent., respectively, against 25·2 and 47·0 per cent. in the previous year. The number of Taluk Boards and their maximum strength remained the same as in the previous year. The proportion of official members to non-officials on these Boards was almost stationary. There was an increase of one in the number of Panchayats, and their maximum strength increased by 21. Excluding debt heads, the receipts of the Local Boards rose by more than 2 per cent. The expenditure, on the other hand, fell in the same proportion, and was only 87 per cent. of the receipts. There was thus a considerable increase in the closing balance. The expenditure on public works was 46 per cent. of the total outlay, while that on repairs to communications was 26 per cent. The outlay on education was about 16 per cent. There was a slight decrease in the number of medical institutions, but the attendance showed an increase. The expenditure on medical relief was 5·6 per cent. of the total charges and that on sanitation 5·1 per cent. The Tanjore District Board Railway yielded a net profit of 5·6 per cent. on the total capital outlay on the line.

Municipal Administration. *Part II, paras. 166 to 176.*

37. There was no change in the number of municipalities, which remained at 60. The period of supersession of the Municipal Council of Kumbakónam expired on 1st April 1906, and a new Council was formed on that date. The proportion of *ex-officio* and nominated members to elected members throughout the whole Presidency was 25

to 24; that of Indian members to Europeans and Eurasians increased slightly. The total current receipts of the several municipalities were about 1·8 per cent. more than in 1905–1906, and there was an increase of one anna and one pie in the average incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population. Expenditure approximated to 100·5 per cent. of the receipts and the balance fell from Rs. 11·53 lakhs to 11·33 lakhs. Of the expenditure, nearly 23·8 per cent. was devoted to public works, and the outlay on the construction and repair of roads was 76·2 per cent. of the revenue from tolls. The public debt due by the municipalities at the end of the year was about 64 per cent. of the annual revenue, and more than double the balance on the 31st March 1907. The sinking fund for the repayment of debts amounted to 5·6 per cent. of the liabilities.

City of Madras.

38. The total receipts of the Corporation of Madras fell by four lakhs of rupees, in spite of an increase in the water-rate which raised the incidence of taxation by four annas. In addition to the usual contribution, Government made a free grant of three lakhs for the improvement of water-supply and drainage. The debt at the close of the year amounted to 68·40 and the Sinking Fund to 20·63 lakhs of rupees. The new drainage works were suspended, as a redesign was found to be necessary, and a new scheme is being drawn up. Proposals for the introduction of a new filtered water-supply into the city were sanctioned in March and formally accepted by the Corporation. The birth-rate and death-rate both fell considerably during the year. There were fifty-six deaths from plague, of which only one was imported.

Military (Volunteering). *Part II, para. 177.*

39. The total number of extra efficients in Volunteer Corps under the control of the Madras Government was 6,196, the Madras Artillery Volunteers and the Kolar Gold Field Rifles alone showing a decrease. A new company was added to the East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

Marine. *Part II, paras. 178 to 183.*

40. Operations for the improvement of the Madras Harbour were pushed forward vigorously and improvements were made in the handling of both passenger and cargo traffic. Extension works, including the new sea wall and the import shed and pier, made considerable progress and the boat basin was completed. Trade advanced both at Madras and at the minor ports, but passenger traffic declined. Several sub-ports have done no trade during the last five years and the question of closing them is under consideration.

Arms and Explosives. (1906.) *Part II, para. 184.*

41. The principal weapon of defence and sport continued to be the single-barrelled muzzle loading percussion gun. The number in use was, however, considerably curtailed. Prosecutions under the Arms and Explosives Acts exceeded one thousand, and 89 per cent. of convictions were obtained.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture. *Part II, paras. 186 to 191.*

42. The Department of Agriculture was reorganised during the year and the staff was largely augmented. The new College and Research Institute at Coimbatore will not be open till 1908 but work is already in progress. With a largely increased staff, none but good results are to be looked for from the scientific exploitation of agriculture, which has now been taken in hand on a scale more commensurate with its requirements. The most interesting work undertaken under the auspices of the department is that of improving the method of cotton cultivation and the quality of the plant. Other crops were by no means neglected, and insect pests were investigated by the entomological section. Not less interesting are the pumping operations and the foreshadowed

investigation of subterranean water supplies. As regards live-stock, small results were achieved in the way of pony breeding, but four cattle shows were held in the Northern Circars, where the exhibits were, in many cases, highly satisfactory. Cattle mortality was high, but inoculation against rinderpest and anthrax is being steadily pursued.

Weather and Crops. (Fasli 1316.) *Part II, paras. 192 to 195.*

43. The rainfall under the south-west monsoon was plentiful and well distributed, but the fall under the north-east monsoon was deficient and the late crops suffered in consequence. The total area under cultivation was larger than in the previous year by 3 per cent. and was 0·3 per cent. above the normal. The area under cholam, ragi, gingelly, castor, and indigo, showed a decrease as compared with the normal area, while there was an increase under paddy, cumbu, groundnut, sugarcane, cotton, and tobacco. The outturn of crops was in no case above the normal.

Horticulture. *Part II, paras. 196 to 198.*

44. The Government Botanical Gardens and Parks in the Nilgiris were maintained and useful experiments were carried on or instituted. Camphor seeds were sown and Parā, Cearā, and Castilloa rubber trees were tapped with promising results. The feasibility of a profitable industry in "Manilla hemp" was demonstrated, and experiments were conducted with fodder grasses. In the Agri-Horticultural Society's gardens in Madras excellent results were obtained from Sea Island cotton plants.

Cinchona. *Part II, paras. 199 to 202.*

45. The Doddabetta, Nedivattam and Hooker cinchona plantations were maintained. Of the bark worked up in the factory more than 50 per cent. was purchased from private growers. The cost of production increased, and profits were small in spite of an increase in the quantity sold.

Forests. (Fasli 1315.) *Part II, paras. 203 to 222.*

46. During the year, 253 square miles were added to the area of reserved forests, bringing the total up to 18,541 square miles. For the present the further addition of 284 square miles to the reserves is contemplated. Forest boundaries to the extent of 424 miles were demarcated, and 14,823 miles of old boundary line were repaired. Only 889 miles remain to be done. Owing to the paucity of staff, it was impossible to employ any special Working-Plans officers, and this branch of work had to be entrusted to the officers in charge of districts. Natural reproduction was good in areas protected from fire and cattle. Planting and sowing operations were attempted over 5,977 acres with greater success than usual. The system of collecting major forest produce by the permit system and by the employment of contractors and other outside agency has been found ruinous and wasteful and is being replaced by departmental agency. Minor forest produce is still largely collected on the old system. The receipts and expenditure of the department both rose, and the surplus exceeded eight lakhs of rupees. Administrative changes included the division of Gódávari into two charges and the redistribution of the three Cuddapah divisions. The Committee appointed to revise the Forest Code completed its work during the year and submitted its report on 8th April 1907.

Mines and Quarries. (1906.) *Part II, para. 223.*

47. The chief mineral product of the Presidency is manganese, the production of which increased considerably, new mines being opened in Vizagapatam district. There was also a large increase in the output of mica in Nellore district. The output of magnesite from Salem fell off slightly.

Manufactures. (1906.) *Part II, paras. 224 to 227.*

48. The chief centres of industry are the Presidency Town and the West Coast. In the former there are printing, cotton, cement, iron and brass, and other works, while the West Coast is the seat of coffee curing, coir manufacture, and brick and tile factories. The products of the saw mills at Calicut and of the Basel Mission weaving establishments at Cannanore and elsewhere are widely known. Tobacco curing, sugar refining and cotton ginning are also staple industries in the Presidency. Six new

factories were opened and there was a rise in the number of employés. In the majority of districts remuneration was higher than can be obtained in the fields, but the rates in Vizagapatam district were low. The results of inspection were satisfactory and serious accidents were rare. The weaving school at Salem and the Chrome Leather Tannery in Madras, which are State experimental and educational establishments, did good work, and, although they are not as yet remunerative, are paving the way for individual effort.

Sea-borne Trade. *Part II, paras. 228 to 253.*

49. The year under review is notable for the increased activity of trade and the enhanced values of commodities. Fortunately the season was satisfactory and Madras was able to reap substantial profits from the sale of food-stuffs to Ceylon, which usually takes supplies from Bengal, but was cut off from that market owing to the scarcity in Eastern Bengal and Assam. Indeed so severe was the drain on the Madras market that grains and pulses had to be imported from Burma and Bombay to meet the home demand. Excluding the United Kingdom, Ceylon was the largest customer of the Presidency, and, in addition to paddy and rice, imported large quantities of tea, manures, dried fish, fresh vegetables, and sheep and poultry. Although exports from Madras reached a very high figure and the balance of trade in favour of the Presidency was the highest on record, there were a large number of staple products, the export of which fell considerably both in bulk and value. Prominent among these were coffee, the production of which declined to a large extent, while the price fell below that of the last twenty years owing to the enormous coffee harvest in Brazil, copra and cocoanut oil, which suffered from scarcity of rain at the proper season, pepper, which partially failed, and castor oil, for which there was a large home demand.

Exports.

50. Exports of cinchona fell off by nearly 50 per cent., as a result of the competition of Java bark, and the export of cigars to the United Kingdom declined to the same extent. There was a decline in the area under cotton, with a consequent decrease in the export of the raw material, while the foreign market for locally manufactured piece-goods, twist and yarn was much smaller owing to overaccumulation of stocks in China. On the other side of the balance sheet may be noted a record export of tea, an increasing demand for which came from England, the Continent, and North America. The quantity of manganese sent abroad was the highest on record, and this is ascribed both to the larger consumption of the article and to the close of the manganese mines in the Caucasus. The demand for indigo was brisker than for some years past, and the steady decay of this industry has been, at any rate temporarily, arrested. The prices of hides and skins ruled very high and large quantities both of raw skins and of tanned hides and skins were exported. There is a strong and increasing demand for Bimlipatam jute, and East Indian lemon-grass oil has been found superior to all other varieties. The trade in bricks and tiles and coir manufactures was above the average, and manures were sent to Europe, West Australia, Ceylon and Natal. There was a large export of oil seeds, the chief feature of which is the supersession of gingelly by groundnut.

Imports.

51. The increase in imports was not commensurate with that in exports, and falls under fewer heads. Foreign imports of kerosine-oil declined, for Russia ceased to compete in the local market and its place was taken by Burma, the import of oil from which was trebled during the year. The Standard Oil Company also entered the market and established an installation for storing oil in bulk. Another notable feature is the trade in cigarettes, imports of which have increased more than twentyfold during the last five years. The prices of cotton goods were high, but imports remained unaffected, and there was a considerable increase under all heads. Large quantities of raw sugar-cane were imported from Java and Mauritius, as the local crop was insufficient to meet

the demands of the refineries. Beet sugar was also purchased in the European market to a greater extent than usual.

Distribution of trade.

52. The principal countries of export, outside the British Empire, were France, the United States, Germany, Japan and Belgium, and of import Belgium, Germany, France and the United States in the order named. Coasting trade was carried on with all parts of India and Burma, a very large trade being done with the latter, imports from which exceeded exports to such an extent that a considerable quantity of gold had to be sent to Rangoon. The trade with Bengal showed a heavy decline, but there was an increase in the imports of coal. Food-grains and pulses were taken from Burma, Bombay and Sind. Trade between different ports of the Presidency showed a decline, but there are no noteworthy features connected therewith. The great percentage of shipping, both foreign and coasting, was British.

Coasting trade.

Shipping.

Buildings and Roads. *Part II, paras. 254 to 257.*

53. Among buildings completed during the year were the Gass Forest Museum at Coimbatore and the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor. The Collector's office at Cocanada was nearly completed, and that at Guntúr was under construction. Structural alterations and improvements were also in progress at Government House, Ootacamund. Roads under the Public Works Department are chiefly confined to the Nilgiris, Shevaroys, and Eastern and Western Ghâts. Existing ghát roads were maintained and the new road in the Palnis from Aiyampalayam to Tandigudi was practically completed. A proposal for a road to Kodaikánal *viâ* "Law's Trace" is now before Government.

Railways. *Part II, paras. 258 to 273.*

54. The increase of open line during the year amounted to 69 miles, consisting of the Azhikkal-Kumbla extension, Rámésvaram extension from Pamban to Rámésvaram and the Arantángi quarry siding. Lines under construction were the Kumbla-Mangalore extension, the Bezwada-Masulipatam extension—a District Board line operated by the Southern Mahratta Railway—and the railway from Coonoor to Ootacamund which was delayed by rain and labour difficulties. Land acquisition was in progress on the Vizianagram-Raipur and Kurnool-Dhone Railways. Surveys have been made for lines from Palghat to Dindigul *viâ* Pollachi and Kollengód, from Pálakódu to Bangalore and from Dharmapuri to Krishnagiri. The survey of an extension from Rámésvaram to Danishkodi was in progress. The Tanjore District Board is now proprietor of 103 miles of railway under the operation of the South Indian Railway. It receives a return of nearly 5 per cent. on the outlay. Railway dividends fell in every case, save that of the Kolar Gold Fields Railway, which belongs to the Mysore Darbar.

Madras Tramways.

55. The Madras Electric Tramways were extended during the year and carried a larger number of passengers.

Canals. *Part II, para. 274.*

56. The gross ton-mileage on all the canals rose slightly and the value of goods carried showed a considerable increase. The number of passengers carried increased by more than five thousand.

Irrigation. *Part II, paras. 275 to 287.*

57. The outlay on irrigation works declined by more than two lakhs of rupees. Expenditure on major productive works was devoted to the Divi, Periyár and Nagavalli projects and to the Gódávari and Cauvery Delta systems. Protective works embraced the Mopad, Rushikulya and Bhavanasi projects. The revenue from the above works was the highest on record, and the net income, excluding the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, amounted to 9·51 per cent. The total area irrigated under all classes of works was seven million and eighty-two thousand acres, and the total revenue amounted to Rs. 2·49 crores. The Tungabhadra scheme was returned for revision and the Kistna Reservoir project was submitted to the Supreme Government during the year.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Gross Revenue and Expenditure. *Part II, paras. 288 to 290.*

58. The gross revenue of the Presidency under Imperial, Provincial and Local Funds amounted to Rs. 1,549 lakhs and exceeded that of 1905–1906 by Rs. 12¾ lakhs. Expenditure rose from about Rs. 792 lakhs in 1905–1906 to Rs. 800¼ lakhs in 1906–1907, and the surplus amounted to about 748¾ lakhs and exceeded that of the previous year by 4¼ lakhs.

Imperial Revenues. *Part II, paras. 291 to 303.*

59. Receipts from Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 629 lakhs and exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 43 lakhs. Of this excess a little over Rs. 25½ lakhs was due to the discontinuance of assignments to the Ryotwari Village Service Fund and the remainder to the more favourable season and more prompt collections.

Land Revenue.

Customs.

Salt.

Stamps.

Opium.

Excise.

Assessed Taxes.

Forests.

Customs Revenue exhibited an improvement of about Rs. 8 lakhs and amounted to about Rs. 55¼ lakhs. The increase was due mainly to larger exports of paddy and rice to Ceylon. Customs expenditure was almost the same in both years. The revenue from Salt was lower than that of 1905–1906 by about Rs. 14½ lakhs, and expenditure declined by Rs. ¾ of a lakh. The decrease in revenue was due to the operation of the reduction in duty. The quantity of salt manufactured exceeded that of the previous year by about 6½ lakhs of maunds and was the highest on record. Stamp revenue was higher by about Rs. 5¼ lakhs owing to an increase in litigation and expansion of trade and monetary transactions. Opium revenue increased by about Rs. ¾ of a lakh. The receipts from Excise amounted to Rs. 196½ lakhs and were more than those of 1905–1906 by about Rs. 13¾ lakhs. The increase was due to increased consumption of country-spirits and to the enhancement of tree tax. Revenue from assessed taxes rose by Rs. 1½ lakhs largely owing to the assessment of a large number of Provident Fund Societies during the year. Forest revenues exhibited an increase of Rs. 3¼ lakhs owing to the extension of the departmental system of exploitation. Expenditure also increased by about Rs. 2⅛ lakhs.

Other Imperial Revenues.

60. Receipts from other Imperial sources declined by Rs. 2½ lakhs, the decline being chiefly due to a large reduction in traffic on the north-east line of the Madras Railway as the result of a more favourable season. Expenditure under the same heads declined by Rs. 5½ lakhs, the decrease being due to the completion of the major portion of Famine Protection Railways and of the Azhikkal-Mangalore Railway. On the other hand capital expenditure on Major Irrigation works was larger by Rs. 6½ lakhs owing to heavy outlay on the construction of the Nagavalli River and Divi Pumping projects.

Provincial Revenues. *Part II, paras. 304 to 311.*

61. Receipts on account of Provincial Funds rose by Rs. 73½ lakhs and expenditure by Rs. 63½ lakhs. The improvement in receipts was mainly under Land Revenue (Rs. 66¼ lakhs) and was due to enhanced assignments from Imperial Revenues aggregating Rs. 55½ lakhs for the provincialisation of the charges on account of Village Establishments and for additional Police and Agricultural reforms. These also account for the corresponding increase in expenditure.

Registration.

Other Heads.

Registration receipts amounted to Rs. 17½ lakhs and exceeded those of 1905–1906 by Rs. ¾ of a lakh. Receipts under the remaining Provincial Heads amounted to Rs. 39¼ lakhs and were less than those of 1905–1906 by Rs. ¾ of a lakh. This decrease was due mainly to the discontinuance of the recovery of rent for Policemen's huts and to the disbandment of the Punitive Police force in Tinnevelly. On the other hand Interest receipts exhibited an improvement of over Rs. ½ a lakh. Expenditure rose by 9½ lakhs, the construction of new buildings and the reorganisation of the police being responsible for large additional outlay amounting to Rs. 14¼ lakhs, which was partially counterbalanced by a smaller outlay (Rs. 6½ lakhs) on the construction and repair of Minor Irrigation works.

Local Funds. *Part II, paras. 312 to 319.*

62. Receipts on account of Local Funds under Act V of 1884 amounted to Rs. 127¼ lakhs or Rs. 2½ lakhs more than those of 1905–1906. The increase was due to larger receipts on account of Tolls (Rs. 1½ lakhs) and Provincial Contributions (Rs. 1¼ lakhs) chiefly for educational purposes. On the other hand expenditure declined by Rs. 2½ lakhs, the decrease being chiefly under outlay on communications and on plague preventive measures. The charges on account of education were higher by Rs. 3¼ lakhs.

Village Service Fund.

63. The Ryotwari Village Service Fund was abolished during the year and the balance of Rs. 4¾ lakhs to the credit of the fund on the 31st March 1906 was merged in the Provincial balance. Receipts on account of the Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund increased by about Rs. 2 lakhs as a result of the completion of enfranchisement operations and the consequent levy of cesses in several districts. Expenditure from this fund rose by about Rs. ¾ of a lakh owing to the revision of Village Establishments in several estates. The fund closed with a balance of Rs. 2 lakhs.

Port and Marine Funds.

64. Receipts and charges of the Port Pilotage and Landing and Shipping Funds during the year amounted to Rs. 8½ lakhs and Rs. 10¾ lakhs, respectively. The cash balance to the credit of the funds at the close of the year was 2¾ lakhs of rupees and the invested balance Rs. 12¼ lakhs. The Madras Coast Lights Fund closed with a balance of about Rs. ¾ of a lakh in cash and Rs. 1¼ lakhs in Government securities.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and Deaths. *Part II, paras. 321 to 325.*

65. Vital statistics show the effects of scarcity and disease on the population. There was a large decline in the birth-rate, and a very large rise in the number of deaths. The increase in the death-rate was due to the prevalence of cholera and small-pox, and the diminished birth-rate may be ascribed to high prices and scarcity of food. The prices of all grains, wet and dry, rose far above the decennial average, the average rate of rice being 9 seers for a rupee.

Diseases.

66. Epidemics of cholera and small-pox raged in the whole of the Presidency. Small-pox continued throughout the year in no less than 19 districts. Mortality from plague decreased to quite a small figure, amounting to less than a sixth of that of the previous year, and was confined to a limited area.

Emigration and Immigration. *Part II, paras. 326 to 329.*

67. The tide of emigration from the south of the Presidency went on with unabated vigour, Natal and Fiji absorbing the whole of the regulated emigrants. Nearly 3 lakhs of rupees were brought back by returning emigrants from Natal and Mauritius. The few who returned from Fiji brought nothing at all. Free emigration flowed in increasing numbers to the Straits Settlements and Burma, but the number of those proceeding to Ceylon fell by over eighty thousand.

Medical Relief. *Part II, paras. 330 to 333.*

68. There was a decrease of thirty in the number of medical institutions in the Presidency, but the relief afforded was greater than that of the previous year. There was a large falling off in the number of minor ailments treated, while diseases such as malaria, cholera and dysentery were more prevalent. A noteworthy fact is that nearly 600,000 cases of 'Diseases of the Eye' were treated.

Lunatic Asylums. *Part II, para. 334.*

69. There is little to record in connection with the Lunatic Asylums, which continued to be well filled. Six of the inmates excaped from the Vizagapatam Asylum, but all, but one, were brought back.

Sanitation. *Part II, paras. 335 to 337.*

70. The condition of the water-supply in towns supplied with water-works was fairly satisfactory. In other parts of the Presidency there is little or no conservation. New schemes and improvements and extensions of existing schemes were under the consideration of the Sanitary Engineer throughout the year. Drainage schemes were also investigated and brought into operation, and Sanitary Assistants were appointed in seven districts.

Vaccination. *Part II, paras. 338 to 339.*

71. The vaccination staff was slightly strengthened and a large and increasing outturn of work has to be recorded. The outbreak of small-pox all over the Presidency is largely responsible for this, and the figures would have been higher still, had not the supply of lymph failed in Tanjore and Chingleput. Lanoline paste has almost entirely superseded the old glycerinated lymph, with most satisfactory results.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

General.

72. The chief events of the year under review were the introduction of the new Educational Rules and of the Grant-in-Aid Code and the publication of the Regulations framed under the Indian Universities Act of 1904. A special Code was issued dealing with European schools, and the staff and equipment were improved under it. The number of pupils under instruction in the Presidency reached the figure of one million for the first time, and the percentage of scholars to the total population of school-going age rose to 17·6 per cent.

Reclassification of Schools. *Part II, paras. 352 to 355.*

73. Under the new Educational Rules, schools were divided into two classes, elementary and secondary, separate sets of rules being applied to each. The rules for elementary schools are simple and elastic and allow these schools to adapt themselves to local conditions under the guidance of the inspecting officers. The conditions of recognition of secondary schools have become more stringent and the requirements of the department in respect of staff and equipment have been enhanced.

Grant-in-Aid Code.

74. The old Code was extremely complicated, and a new and simplified Code was framed which came into force in 1906. The system of payment by results is replaced by a system of grants based on the number of teachers and the average attendance of pupils, institutions are aided from one source only, and schools under public management are removed entirely from the operation of the Code. Grants are no longer made to individual institutions under local or municipal management, but lump subsidies are given to local bodies to help them to maintain their own schools and to meet their obligations under the Code.

The Madras University. *Part II, para. 346.*

75. A new body of regulations came into force dealing with the internal affairs of the University, its relations with affiliated colleges, the courses of study to be pursued by candidates for degrees and the examinations therefor. The percentage of success among candidates for the Arts, Law, Medical and Engineering degrees showed a considerable increase.

Collegiate Education. *Part II, para. 345.*

76. All the affiliated colleges were inspected by a Commission appointed for the purpose, an elaborate report was drawn up, and the colleges were requested to take action in cases in which the report showed the management, organisation or equipment to be defective. The new regulations were responsible for the closing of four second-grade colleges, which were unable to meet the enhanced requirements. The number of first-grade colleges remained the same.

77. Secondary education shows distinct signs of progress. The new rules and the increase in the inspectors' staff are expected to effect considerable improvement in the quality and efficiency of the instruction. The number of pupils both in boys' and girls' schools increased. **Secondary Education.** *Part II, para. 352.*

78. The number of public primary schools for boys and the number of pupils increased by more than 4 per cent. and the decrease noted in the previous year as the result of the abolition of the primary examination was more than recouped. The number of public and private primary schools for girls decreased slightly, but pupils increased by 3·7 per cent. **Elementary Education.** *Part II, paras. 353 to 355.*

79. The number of scholars attending training schools showed a decline, but in the previous year an exceptional number had been admitted to meet the requirements of the reorganisation scheme. The number of Technical, Commercial and Art schools remained the same, but there was an increase of nearly four hundred pupils. There was also an increase in the number of students at the schools for textile industries. **Special Education.** *Part II, paras. 356 and 357.*

80. The total expenditure on education from all sources amounted to Rs. 97·64 lakhs, of which fees contributed Rs. 30 lakhs, and Provincial, Local and Municipal Funds 24, 15, and 3 lakhs of rupees, respectively. **Financial.** *Part II, paras. 342 and 343.*

81. The percentage of passes in the General and Technical Examinations was not high. The Salt, Abkári and Customs Department obtained a high percentage of success, but in the Revenue Test papers less than twenty per cent. of candidates were successful. Receipts from fees diminished by ten per cent., but the examinations were self-supporting. **Government Examinations.** *Part II, para. 366.*

82. The number of pupils at the Lawrence Asylum decreased slightly during the year. Epidemics of measles and influenza caused a considerable amount of sickness and resulted in three deaths. **Lawrence Asylum.** *Part II, para. 367.*

83. The number of juvenile offenders in the Reformatory was the highest on record, and fourteen applications had to be rejected through lack of accommodation. The condition and progress of the school continued to be good and the reports as to past inmates were in the great majority of cases satisfactory. **The Reformatory School.** *Part II, para. 368.*

84. The reorganisation of the school, which is conducted at a considerable loss, is under the consideration of Government, and it is proposed to appoint a new Superintendent. During the year it was considered necessary to close the wood-work, metal work, and carpet-weaving establishments, all of which had been turning out good work. Before closure special works were undertaken in each branch to serve as specimens. **School of Arts.** *Part II, paras. 369 to 371.*

85. The number of readers in the Connemara Library increased. Additions were made to the collection of manuscripts in the Oriental Manuscripts Library and the third volume of the Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit works was published. The number of persons consulting the Library increased. **Libraries.** *Part II, paras. 372 and 373.*

86. The number of books, pamphlets, and periodicals registered was the highest recorded during the last fifteen years. The number of English newspapers and periodicals in circulation increased from sixty-six to seventy-one, and of Vernacular ones from 175 to 182. **Periodicals and Registration of Books.** *Part II, paras. 375 and 376.*

87. The number of visitors to the Museum fell considerably below the previous year's total, but there was a good attendance of gosha females on the days set apart for them. Additions were made to the historical, anthropological, archæological and other sections, but the numismatic section suffered an irreparable loss through the theft of a large number of valuable coins. Mr. Thurston, the Curator, published an interesting volume, entitled "Ethnographic notes in Southern India." **Government Museum.** *Part II, paras. 378 to 385.*

Meteorology. *Part II, paras. 386 to 388.*

88. An Imperial Meteorological Department was formed under the control of a Director-General of Meteorology and Observatories.

Astronomy. *Part II, para. 389.*

89. Excellent work was done at the Kodaikánal Observatory, where a spectro-heliograph and seismograph were in operation. Many new groups of sunspots were observed and numerous photographs were taken. The observatory at Wellington was abolished during the year.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæology and Epigraphy. *Part II, paras. 390 to 397.*

90. The important work carried on by the departments of archæology and epigraphy was continued throughout the year in all parts of the Presidency from South Canara to Ganjám. A map of the ruins at Hampi is being prepared and many photographs of ancient monuments are available for purchase. Among objects of historical interest may be mentioned the Delhi gate of Arcot which has now been distinguished by a memorial tablet commemorative of Clive's defence in 1751.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical. *Part II, paras. 399 to 401.*

91. There were 247 clerks officiating in Holy Orders under the license of the Bishop of Madras. Thirteen natives were ordained during the year. A new cemetery was consecrated at Coonoor.

Stationery. *Part II, paras. 402 and 403.*

92. The value of English and Indian stores received during the year increased by over two lakhs. The increased consumption was principally due to the demands of the Survey, Land Records, Registration and Public Works Departments.

Government Presses. *Part II, paras. 404 to 410.*

93. There was a large increase in expenditure at the Government Press, Madras, owing to the purchase of additional plant. There were fewer subscribers to the *Fort St. George Gazette*, the cost of which rose owing to an increase in the number of Vernacular sheets printed. The work of the Press during the year was marked by a larger outturn, a lower cost per unit and a reduction in the amount of overtime. In District Presses the quantity and value of the outturn increased.

Chemical Examiner's Department. *Part II, paras. 411 to 413.*

94. The work of the Chemical Examiner's Department was of a varied and interesting nature. A large proportion of the work was supplied by the Police, Abkári, and Customs Departments. The services rendered are, therefore, of great utility in the detection both of crimes and of minor offences. The examination of the viscera of men and cattle for the detection of poisons and of blood and other stains for miscellaneous purposes constituted the greater part of the criminal work, while the analysis of spirits and explosives and of toddy residues furnished a considerable portion of the general work. The number of mineral ores received for analysis from private persons is also noteworthy.

Charitable Institutions. *Part II, paras. 414 to 416.*

95. The Directors of the Monegar Choultry continued to manage the various institutions under their control with the exception of Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar's Maternity Hospital, which has been transferred to the Corporation of Madras. Charitable institutions in the Presidency consist chiefly of choultries, the majority of which are supported by private donations and endowments. There are also institutions for the relief of paupers, and for the exclusive support and accommodation of Brahmans and Bheiragis. The average number in receipt of daily relief was one per thousand of the population, and nearly Rs. 13 lakhs were expended for the purpose.

Muhammadans in the Service of Government. *Part II, para. 417.*

96. The percentage of Muhammadans in public superior service was 13·95, though they form only 6·42 per cent. of the population. The proportion decreases in inverse ratio to the scale of emoluments.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS, ETC.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES.

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 10 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

POLITICAL.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

2. *Vide* pages 11 to 33 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

3. *Vide* pages 34 to 48 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES.

4. *Vide* pages 49 to 54 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

5. *Vide* pages 55 to 64 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENTS.

6. *Vide* pages 65 to 78 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

7. *Vide* pages 79 to 93 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

DETAILS OF THE CENSUS OF 1901—TRIBES AND LANGUAGES.

8. *Vide* pages 94 to 101 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION. (1906–1907.)

9. Various administrative changes were made during the reorganisation of the police and agricultural departments, coupled with minor changes in other branches of the administration, but they have all been dealt with under their separate heads and need not be recapitulated here.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

(M.E. 1081—16TH AUGUST 1905 TO 15TH AUGUST 1906.)

[*Report on the Administration of Travancore for the year M.E. 1081.*]

[The Maharaja of Travancore, His Highness Sir Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Sultan Manne Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur, Samsher Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., is a Kshatriya; his age is 49 and he has no male heirs. The population of the State according to the census of 1901 was 2,952,157. The gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 94,91,160. The annual tribute paid to the British Government is Rs. 8,10,652. The strength of the military force maintained by the State during the year was 1,203.]

General and Political.

10. His Highness the Maharaja was invited to Madras to meet Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, but ill-health prevented his attendance. Setu Lakshmi Bai, Senior Rani of Travancore, was married on the 6th May 1906 to M.R.Ry. Rama Varma Avergal, Koil Tampuran. The second meeting of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly was held on the 21st October 1905 and lasted for 4 days. The privilege of election was granted, and there are now 66 members elected by the taluks, 5 by Municipalities and 19 by representative Associations. The season was generally unfavourable and prices ruled high.

Administration of the Land.

Land revenue.

11. As a result of settlement operations the demand on wet and dry lands rose from Rs. 24,89,026 to Rs. 26,44,201, and the demand under miscellaneous from Rs. 4,72,448 to Rs. 5,80,870. Remissions amounted to Rs. 1,17,242, and the net demand was Rs. 25,26,959, of which Rs. 23,96,212 were collected. Out of the balance, Rs. 31,000 have been written off. Old arrears totalled Rs. 2,29,206, of which Rs. 47,033 were recovered. The unrecovered balance includes a sum of Rs. 68,372 due from desavazhi lands in Cochin. Coercive processes showed a farther rise and the amount covered by them was Rs. 4,19,191, of which 58 per cent. was paid on demand. Sales fell, but the value of property sold rose from Rs. 1,797 to Rs. 2,711. The scheme for commuting the payment of land revenue in kind into money payments was sanctioned during the year. Enquiries in the taluks showed that the ryots welcomed the change and final orders were issued to give effect to the scheme. Kist instalments were reduced from 10 to 6, three for each season. As a result of these changes and of recent reforms in the account system, the revision of taluk and village establishments has been taken in hand.

Survey. 12. The cadastral survey of the whole State came to an end with the completion of Minachil taluk. Special and miscellaneous surveys were also carried out, together with the topographical survey of three taluks.

Settlement. 13. The new scheme introduced in M.E. 1080 for the accelerated close of settlement operations had to be modified in some particulars, but the original estimate of 4 years for completion throughout the State was left unaltered in the revised forecast. Prior to the new scheme, 10 taluks had been treated as settled, and operations have now been brought to a close. Work was in progress in 15 other taluks, chiefly under "registration," and under the revised scheme the outturn of work has very largely increased. Of the eight taluks expected to be settled in 1081, seven were completed and the new tax will be collected this year. The increase of revenue is 44 per cent., largely contributed by tree-tax. Of the remaining seven taluks four are due for completion in 1082 and three in 1083. In addition, there are 6 taluks in Kóttayam division to be taken up. The outturn of work included the counting of 2·3 million trees, registration of 62 thousand numbers, the making of 210 thousand sub-divisions, and the assessment of 406,132 survey numbers. A large quantity of work was done under other heads, such as petition hearing, preparation of chittahs, issue of pattas and the preparation of settlement registers.

Protection. Legislation. 14. There were three meetings of the Legislative Council and one Regulation (I of 1081) was passed to provide for the prevention of farcy and glanders among horses. Several amending Acts were introduced, and the report of the Select Committee on the Planters Labour Bill was received.

Police. 15. The strength of the Police at the close of the year was 1,729. The only important change in cadre was the creation of a First-class Inspectorship at Devikulam. There were 112 casualties, including 23 dismissals and 20 desertions. Departmental punishments, and particularly black-marks, were very high. Fifty-one police men were prosecuted, but only 10 were convicted. The number of robbery and theft cases increased, while murders declined, but the percentage of convictions improved under all heads save dacoity. The percentage of property recovered fell by 15 per cent., but this is a fluctuating item. A Head Constable was sent to Madras to receive training in the methods of the finger-print system.

Criminal Justice. Crime. 16. There was a decline in the number of offences under the Indian Penal Code, mainly under the head of criminal force, assault, and mischief. Murder, grievous hurt and forgery also showed a decrease. Offences under the Abkári, Forest and Tobacco Regulations increased considerably. The number of juveniles accused of offences was 606, but only 148 were brought to trial and 52 convicted. Public servants were prosecuted to the number of 162, but only 12 per cent. were convicted. The number of cases on the file of Magistrates declined and only 194 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of witnesses detained more than three days was 561. Persons convicted numbered 6,913, of whom 62·75 per cent. were sentenced to fine, 27·28 to imprisonment, and 4·05 per cent. to whipping. Appeals before District Magistrates numbered 1,470, and the ratio of confirmation was 57·5 per cent. There were 122 sessions cases for disposal, of which 114 were completed. The average duration rose from 7 days to 12, and the number of witnesses detained more than 3 days rose to 107. Appeals numbered 275, of which all but 7 were disposed of, and the ratio of confirmation was 49·25 per cent. Seven cases were referred to the High Court for trial, six of which were disposed of. The number of appeals fell to 70, and 68 were disposed of. The ratio of confirmation was 77·11 per cent.

Magistrates. Sessions Courts. High Court.

Prisons. 17. The opening and closing number of convicts in the central jail was 503 and 448. The number of deaths was 27. Jail offences decreased, and corporal punishment was inflicted in only 23 cases. Earnings from manufactures aggregated Rs. 9,552. In the Quilon and Alleppey jails the daily strength was 24 and 42 respectively.

Civil Justice. 18. There was an increase of 10·42 per cent. in original civil litigation, which is attributed to the expansion of credit transactions and the increased demand for land coupled with the progress of settlement operations. In munsifs' courts disposal exceeded that of the previous year by 4,128 or 10·26 per cent., but, owing to the increased number of institutions, only 81·26 per cent. of the total number on file were disposed of. The ratio of disposal of original cases in district courts was only 47·40. Arrears of ordinary suits rose from 508 to 577, and suits of more than a year's duration from 131 to 176. The number of appeals instituted, including miscellaneous appeals, was 2,182. The number for disposal was 3,680, of which 1,743 were disposed of. The

District Courts.

average duration of appeals was 8 months and 15 days. Pendency at the close of the year rose to 1,937 and appeals of more than a year's duration numbered 233. In the High Court the number of appeals fell considerably and the number for disposal was 1,145, of which 818 were disposed of. Pendency was reduced to 327. In appeals from Munsifs' and Sessions Courts the ratio of confirmation was 54·71 and 53·64 respectively.

High Court.

Registration.

19. There were 51 registry offices and documents for registration numbered 198,665, an increase of 11,962. Of the documents presented 96·9 per cent. related to immoveable property. Forty-four companies were registered, but of these 33 consisted of members with guaranteed liabilities and had no share capital.

Miscellaneous.

20. The strength of the Nayar Brigade was 1,203. Collections under port dues and pier toll amounted to Rs. 35,715, and 668 vessels called at Travancore ports with an aggregate tonnage of 5,01,200.

Production and Distribution.

Forests.

21. The area of reserved forest at the close of the year was 2,266 square miles and of reserved lands 166 square miles. The greater part of the reserved area was under fire-protection and the number of fire watchers was raised to 138, but the prolonged drought during the middle of the year made effectual fire-protection difficult and an area of 59 square miles was burnt. The total extent of land under plantations was 2,531 acres of teak, 66 acres of rubber, and 142 acres of casuarina. Experiments in the cultivation of exotics were continued. Camphor plants were growing steadily, rubber plantations were in good condition, and the golden bamboo was progressing well at Koni. Manilla plantain was damaged by elephants, but mahogany was doing well. Revenue and expenditure both declined, the former owing to the smaller quantity of timber removed and to depression in the timber trade. The net revenue amounted to Rs. 1,67,000.

Cardamom.

The area under cardamom cultivation was 13,909 acres of which 12,764 paid an assessment of Rs. 2 and the rest paid one rupee per acre. Owing to the reduction in assessment, the demand fell by 50 per cent., but only 76·5 per cent. of the demand was collected. Advantage is being freely taken by the cardamom ryots of the facilities afforded by the new grazing rules. The resurvey of the cardamom gardens was completed in Poopara Division.

Trade.

22. The total value of the external trade was Rs. 4,51,76,203 against Rs. 2,28,89,302 in 1080. Exports contributed 63 per cent. of the total, but imports also increased by 11 per cent. Of the entire external trade 20 per cent. was carried by sea, 44 per cent. by backwater, and 36 per cent. by land. The principal items of export were copra, cocoanut oil, coir, pepper and tea and these all showed a marked increase, especially tea which rose in value from Rs. 79,115 to Rs. 20,97,585. Rice, tobacco, cotton, thread and piece-goods are the chief articles of import and consumption increased under all these heads. The bulk of the trade was with British India and Ceylon.

Public Works.

23. The Public Works department was reorganised and took over charge of tanks and irrigation, which were formerly under a separate department, as well as all maramat operations, save works connected with devasvams and charitable institutions which will now be under the charge of Tahsildars. Execution works under petty construction and repairs, which originally rested with the Public Works department, were transferred to the civil departments concerned. Expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 21·53 lakhs, of which Rs. 8,26,259 fell under the head of 'communications,' Rs. 1,83,223 under that of 'Buildings' and Rs. 4,84,884 under 'Irrigation.'

Roads.

The length of cart roads maintained was 2,224 miles, while that of canals and backwaters was 156 miles. The northern outlet road from the High Range, the construction of which was undertaken by the Kanan Devan Hills Produce Co., was completed more than a year before the stipulated time with a considerable saving in cost.

Irrigation.

Much useful work was done in the way of constructing new and restoring old bridges, especially in North Travancore. Of the expenditure on irrigation, Rs. 4·53 lakhs were absorbed by the Kodayar project, the main dam of which was completed on the 15th June 1906 after 9½ years' work. A fresh estimate was sanctioned for the reconstruction of the Left Bank channel and work was started accordingly.

Anchal.

24. The number of anchal offices was 150 and of letter-boxes 184, while the total number of covers dealt with was 5,617,454. Two denominations of stamps, of the value of 4 and 6 cash, were introduced.

Revenue and Finance.

Salt.

25. The total consumption of salt was 821,001 maunds, an increase of 37½ thousand, but receipts declined from Rs. 14·93 to Rs. 13·53 lakhs owing to the reduction of the duty. Bombay salt was more popular than the home article, and the increased consumption of the former corresponded to a decrease in that of the latter.

The Stamp department was reorganised and the manufacture of stamps was placed under the charge of a Superintendent, with Central and Branch Depots. As a result, the revenue from stamps increased by 3½ lakhs of rupees. The excise system was extended to the Quilon division, but Kóttayam division, where facilities were lacking, was retained under the old farming system. Excise revenue amounted to Rs. 19,64,223. Customs receipts totalled Rs. 7,91,563, and the net revenue after deducting the cost of collection was Rs. 7,53,634. The duty on lemon grass oil was raised from 1 to 2½ per cent. The total revenue of the State, excluding deposits, etc., amounted to Rs. 94,91,160 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,04,10,861. The result was a deficit of Rs. 9,19,701 against Rs. 7,95,518 in the previous year. In the budget of 1082, a deficit of Rs. 7,29,200 is anticipated. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 67,34,017.

Stamps. Abkári. Customs. General.

26. The registration of births and deaths is still in an unsatisfactory condition and the figures are in consequence of little value. The total number of vaccinations was 158,661 and the percentage of success was 92·10. There were 23 hospitals, including the newly-opened ophthalmic hospital, and 21 dispensaries. The maternity hospital was amalgamated with the women and children's hospital. The number of in- and out-patients rose considerably. There were 303 lepers and 185 lunatics in their respective asylums. At the veterinary hospital 288 cases were treated.

Vital Statistics, etc.

27. The number of Government schools was 456, of aided schools 1,207 and of unaided schools 1,776. The number of pupils rose by 526 and 5,880 in the two former classes of schools, but fell by 8,959 in unaided schools. There were 4 arts colleges, 30 high schools, 155 middle schools, 119 upper primary and 32 special schools. The Holy Angels' Convent, Tirvandrum, was reduced to a high school. Primary schools for backward classes rose to 276, twenty of which were under the direct management of Government. The number of pupils was 5,907, a large majority of whom were Pulayas and Parayas. There were three night schools for the benefit of the children of coolies under the management of European planters. The percentage of pupils to the total population was 6·55 per cent. compared with 6·64 in the previous year, and of these 74·5 per cent. were boys and 63·3 per cent. were Hindus. Of the 4 Arts colleges, 2 are State and 2 private. The new Physical Laboratory at the Maharaja's College, Tirvandrum, was nearly completed. The strength of the college for girls was only six, of whom one passed the F.A. examination. The strength of the Scott Christian College, Nagercoil, rose to 44, but that of the Church Mission Society's College, Kóttayam, fell to 113. From the Government Law College, 30 students entered for the B.L. examination, of whom six passed, while 3 out of 15 passed the F.L. and 28 out of 37 the Pleadership examination. The number of English schools rose to 84, of which 28 were high and 56 middle schools. The strength of the Girls' High School, Trivandrum, rose to 423 and six girls appeared for the Matriculation, of whom one passed. Fees were raised in boys' schools by 25 per cent. and fees were also levied for the first time from female pupils in secondary schools. The two vernacular high schools at Trivandrum, one for boys and one for girls, had a strength of 600 and 467. English and Sanskrit are taught as second languages. Fees in Vernacular boys' schools were increased except in the first class, which remained free. There were 71 students at the Normal School at Trivandrum, and there were 4 aided training schools with 68 scholars. The Technical Institute at Nagercoil was taken over by Government at the close of the year. In addition there were 16 aided technical schools. Two students, who had been sent to Europe to study mining and geology, returned duly qualified. Another returned with M.B. and C.M. degrees. One lady student received a scholarship of £300 per annum to qualify for a medical degree at Edinburgh, and one student received an extension of his agricultural scholarship. The number of apprentices at the Industrial School of Arts was 14, and the strength of the drawing class was 40. Silver medals were obtained at the Madras and Tinnevelly Exhibitions.

Instruction.

28. The State Life Insurance Scheme was modified by the introduction of endowment policies payable at the age of 55. The monthly premium payable in the case of future policies was raised from 5 to 10 per cent. of the pay of the insured in order to provide them with a larger bonus.

State Life Insurance.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL

COCHIN STATE.

(M.E. 1081—17TH AUGUST 1905 TO 15TH AUGUST 1906.)

[*Report on the Administration of Cochin for the year M.E. 1081.*]

[His Highness Sir Sri Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., Raja of Cochin, is a Kshatriya by caste. He is 54 years of age and has male heirs. He was educated privately in English, Sanskrit and Malayalam. The Raja pays a tribute of Rs. 2,00,089 and maintains a military force of 319 men. According to the census of 1901 the population of the State was 812,025. The gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 33,37,810.]

General and Political.

29. His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Ampthill, Governor of Madras, visited Cochin in September 1905 and was met by His Highness the Raja at Thoppatikavalai. After camping for 4 days at Parambikolam, His Excellency and His Highness proceeded to Chalakudi where the Cochin Forest Tramway was formally opened by His Excellency. In January 1906, His Highness visited Madras on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. A State visit was paid to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Government House, which was returned on the following day. In June His Highness proceeded to Courtallam where he spent 5 weeks. His Highness halted at Quilon, Trikunnapuzha and Alleppey where he was the guest of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore. Several tours were also made within the limits of the State.

Land Administration.

Collections.

30. Receipts on account of land revenue totalled Rs. 8,46,005. The percentage of current collection to current demand was 98·5 per cent., while the balance, including arrears of Rs. 7,728 still outstanding, amounted to Rs. 18,408. The special officer appointed to examine cases of old arrears disposed of 1,862 cases in the Northern taluks, and Rs. 19,69,038 were written off. Coercive processes were sparingly employed. Moveable property was distrained in 320 cases, but sales took place in only 7 cases. A Revenue Recovery Regulation is under preparation. The revenue from lands occupied without authority amounted to Rs. 13,292, the decrease of Rs. 779 being due to the introduction of settlement in Mukundapuram taluk.

Survey.

31. Survey operations were restricted to Talapalli taluk where 90 square miles of theodolite and 160 square miles of field survey were completed. The cost per square mile was Rs. 101 and Rs. 377 respectively. The department also prepared a number

Settlement.

of maps. Settlement operations embraced the preparation of final records of Cochin, Kanayanur and Cranganur, the revision of rents of incorporated Devasams in those taluks, and the introduction of settlement and the revision of rents of incorporated Devasams in Mukundapuram taluk. The settlement demand in this taluk shows an

Land Records.

increase of 80·1 per cent., but the incidence is not heavy. A Deputy Surveyor was appointed in each of the three settled taluks for the preservation of survey marks and land records, but all alterations in the records are made under the supervision of the Superintendent of Survey.

Boundaries.

32. Progress is being made with the rectification of the Travancore-Cochin frontier, where numerous encroachments have occurred on both sides of the canals, etc., which form the boundary. Negotiations for the exchange of the isolated tracts of British territory within Cochin limits and *vice versâ* have come to an end owing to the opposition of the inhabitants of the enclaves. A Joint Committee has been appointed to adjudicate the claims of the British Government and the Cochin Darbar in respect of 5 parambas in Vypeen.

Protection.

Legislation.

33. Three Regulations were passed into law, viz., the Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation, the Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation, and the Treasure-Trove Regulation. A "Gambling" Bill and "Tolls and Ferries" Bill are under consideration.

Police.

34. The strength of the Police Force at the close of the year was 72 officers and 435 men, or 3 below the establishment. In addition 25 temporary second-class constables were entertained. The Reserve Force consisted of 13 officers and 96 men who were armed with snider carbines. Punishments increased under every head, except fines, while 2 officers and 3 men were promoted for good work. Red marks were awarded in 34 cases, and good work was frequently rewarded by grants of money. Of 31 policemen judicially prosecuted, only 3 were convicted. The cost of the Force was Rs. 72,615 compared with Rs. 77,003 in the previous year.

Criminal Justice. Magisterial Courts.

35. There were 2 District Magistrates' Courts, 10 second-class Magistrates' Courts, and 2 third-class Magistrates' Courts. In these Courts 2,921 cases were filed, 2,914 were disposed of, and 42 were pending at the close of the year. Of 5,249 persons dealt with, 1,780 were convicted, and 79·68 per cent. of offences were under the Penal Code. Appeals from Subordinate Magistrates numbered 22 per cent. of appealable cases, and of these 61 per cent. were confirmed. The figures for District Magistrates' Courts were 67 and 81 per cent. The average duration of cases rose, and the Courts sat on a fewer number of days. No witnesses were detained for more than three days at a time. In the two Sessions Courts 39 cases were filed and disposed of. Fifty per cent. of accused persons were acquitted. The duration of cases disposed of averaged 6·64 days, a slight increase, and 16 witnesses were detained more than 3 days, compared with none last year. The Chief Court had 36 appeals for disposal and disposed of 34. The average duration was 24 days. Receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,611 and Rs. 46,177, respectively, compared with last year's figures of Rs. 7,605 and Rs. 44,133.

Sessions Courts.

Chief Court.

Civil Justice. Original Jurisdiction.

36. There was a rise of 979 in the number of suits instituted and of 757 in suits disposed of. Pendency increased from 502 to 696. Munsifs disposed of 7,537 suits and District Judges of 236. The respective pendency was 300 and 93, 22 of the former being over six months old and 6 of the latter over one year. The average duration of contested cases in the two classes of Courts was 79·1 and 219·7 days. District Courts disposed of 402 appeals and upheld 54 per cent. of decrees appealed against. The Chief Court began the year with 208 appeals, received 215, disposed of 172 and ended the year with a balance of 251, of which 73 were over a year old. The average duration was 308 days against 177 last year. The bulk of the present arrear comes under the head of second appeals, and the congestion is due partly to the recent extension of second appeals to questions of fact as well as of law and partly to the fact that the majority of regular appeals were heard before a full bench and all second appeals before two Judges. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 96,987 and revenue to Rs. 1,60,797.

Appellate.

Jails.

37. An outbreak occurred at the Central Jail at Ernakulam owing to the enforcement of stricter discipline and a change of diet, and the Superintendent, Mr. Marshall, received injuries which subsequently proved fatal. Six convicts, who were implicated, were convicted and three of them sentenced to death. There were 168 convicts at the beginning of the year, 400 were admitted and 388 discharged, leaving a balance of 180. As a result of the outbreak, the number of departmental punishments increased. The general health of the convicts was not satisfactory and diseases were of greater severity and longer duration. Vaccination was systematically conducted, and the medical management of the Jail generally improved. Earnings from Jail manufactures, etc., fell from Rs. 4,265 to Rs. 1,454.

Registration.

Military

Marine.

38. A District Registry office was opened at Mundur, bringing the total up to 16. The number of documents registered showed a slight decrease. Receipts and expenditure were Rs. 58,003 and Rs. 26,194 respectively. One company under the name of "The Cochinite Company, Limited," was registered at Ernakulam. The strength of the Military force at the end of the year was 293, and the Body Guard numbered 16. At the Sirkar Port of Malipuram 154 vessels with a tonnage of 100,185 entered and cleared, against 138 and 150,113. Port dues fell in consequence.

Production and Distribution.

39. The south-west monsoon was favourable, but the north-east monsoon failed. Prices rose and remained high throughout the year. Horse-gram was the cheapest grain, but rice was cheaper than the other dry grains.

Forests.

40. The Forest Department was reorganised and now consists of two divisions for forest work in charge of Assistant Conservators, two divisions for effecting the sale of timber and one Working Plans Division, each in charge of a Ranger. The Forest Tramway was divided into three branches, Engineering, Locomotive, and Traffic, the former under the Forest Engineer and the two latter under the Commercial Agent. During the year 28 blocks, with an area of 467 square miles, were notified and declared as "Reserved Lands." The virgin forest area of 175 square miles was left untouched. Teak sleepers, scantlings and keys, irul sleepers and scantlings, and jungle-wood sleepers were supplied to the Madras and South Indian Railways, in addition to fuel supplied to the former. The privileges of free grazing and free removal of head-loads of firewood and manure leaves and of thorns and split bamboos for fencing were continued without restriction. The Dárbar has given up the monopoly on Jack

and Aiyni trees in the taluks where settlement has been introduced, and a share of the proceeds of Teak, Blackwood, and Ebony was paid to the owners of land concerned. The forests were opened up by construction of cart-tracks and paths, but the Forest Tramway was the most important work of the year. Sixteen and a half miles of earth-work were completed and 69 bridges were constructed, 32 strengthened, and 6 under construction. The length of the line open to traffic was 26½ miles. Including construction, rolling-stock and maintenance, the cost during the year amounted to Rs. 3½ lakhs. The year was a good seed year for teak and germination was generous in all teak areas. The reproduction of blackwood was satisfactory, but that of ebony was very poor. The Palapolli Teak Plantation was maintained and thinnings were effected. Nearly 950 acres, assigned to planters for rubber cultivation, were planted with Parā rubber seedlings. The receipts of the department declined and expenditure increased and there was a deficit of Rs. 45,130 on the year's working.

Public Works and Railways.

41. Expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 2,99,680, only Rs. 320 less than the budget grant. The condition of the roads has deteriorated, but efforts are being made to restore them to their former satisfactory condition. Net receipts from the Shoranur-Cochin Railway totalled Rs. 1,61,396, representing 2·36 per cent. on the net capital.

Anchal or Post offices.

42. The number of official and private covers carried by the anchal was 1,041,323. The increase of nearly a lakh was due to more punctual delivery and to the facilities afforded by the opening of new anchal offices and letter-boxes. Expenditure exceeded receipts by Rs. 8,949.

Revenue and Finance.

43. A new Assistant Superintendent of Salt was appointed, and the Commercial Agent, in addition to his Forest duties, has been appointed to pass salt from Bombay.

Salt.

There were 20 selling depots and 213,891 maunds were sold, an increase of 14,364 maunds. Owing to the reduction in duty, receipts decreased by Rs. 50,000.

Abkári.

The selling price averaged Rs. 2–1–0 per maund. New triennial leases were issued to contractors, with special stipulations in accordance with the New Abkári Regulation. An increased rental of Rs. 30,500 was realised. Within a two-mile belt along the British frontier liquor was allowed to be sold only at such prices as prevailed in adjoining British shops. There was an increase of crime owing to the increased stringency of the rules and the higher price of liquor. Receipts totalled Rs. 1,81,209, compared with

Opium.

Rs. 1,48,300 in the previous year. The opium and ganja farms were sold on two years'

Tobacco.

leases, at a slightly increased rental. There was an increase in the number of tobacco

Customs.

licenses and a corresponding increase in fees. The Darbar continued to receive Rs. 1,10,500 from the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention. Receipts from stamps amounted to Rs. 2,69,741 and expenditure to Rs. 16,932.

The Budget.

Budget receipts and disbursements under Service Heads totalled Rs. 33,37,810 and Rs. 33,88,475, showing a deficit of Rs. 50,665. Land Revenue and Salt contributed Rs. 7,84,660 and Rs. 4,36,052. Abkári and opium yielded Rs. 2,08,157, Stamps, Registration and Law and Justice Rs. 3,39,428 and Forests Rs. 7,79,348. Under charges the most important were Public Works Rs. 2,99,680, Palace Rs. 3,37,794, Forests Rs. 8,24,478, Railway Rs. 2,75,058 and Education Rs. 1,20,830. The closing balance of the year was Rs. 4,37,812, of which part was held in State Treasuries and part in the Bank of Madras. Outstanding loans amounted to Rs. 22 lakhs.

Vital Statistics and Medical.

44. Births showed an increase and deaths a decrease, but the proportion per mille was only 10·28 and 9·88. The figures are unreliable, but it is hoped that, under the new Regulation, registrations will be more carefully effected and statistics more reliable. There was a decrease in the number of vaccinations following a decline in small-pox. No plague cases were imported during the year. The medical staff was strengthened by the addition of two Hospital Assistants, one Apothecary, and one female Assistant. Ten hospitals, four dispensaries, and one temporary dispensary were maintained and 200,028 out-patients and 4,242 in-patients were treated. The attendance of women and children declined.

Education.

45. The number of Sirkar schools was 55, of aided schools 165, and of unaided schools 924. There were also 313 special schools. The decrease in the number of unaided schools was due to the extension of Government aid to such of them as were conducted in accordance with the State educational rules. There were 46,703 pupils under instruction, 57 per cent. in unaided, 28 per cent. in aided, and 15 per cent. in Sirkar schools. The majority of pupils belonged to Christian denominations, but in the higher branches Hindus largely predominated. The State College at Ernakulam had

112 students on the rolls. Of these 42 appeared for the F.A. Examination and 21 were successful. There were 15 High Schools, of which 7 were Sirkar and 5 unaided. Pupils numbered 1,298, of whom 296 appeared for the Matriculation and 79 passed. Lower Secondary Schools numbered 39, of which 12 were Sirkar, while Primary Schools totalled 1,143. Special educational institutions include 108 Sanskrit and 104 Arabic Schools, 43 Music Schools, 2 Industrial Schools, and the Normal School at Trichur. In the industrial schools needle-work and book binding were the chief subjects of instruction. The net cost to the State under the head of education amounted to Rs. 70,433.

PUDUKKÓTTAI STATE.

(FASLI 1316—1ST JULY 1906 TO 30TH JUNE 1907.)

[His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, Raja of Pudukkóttai, is a Kallar by caste and a Sivaite by religion. He is 31 years of age and is not married. He was educated by an English tutor. The population of the State according to the census of 1901 was 380,440: the gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 16·74 lakhs. The Raja pays no tribute. The military force maintained by the State consists of 109 infantry and the Raja's body-guard of 19 men. The Collector of Trichinopoly is *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State.]

General and Political.

46. His Highness the Raja resided in Europe under medical advice throughout the year. Rajasri Madurambal Rajai Saheb Avargal, second daughter of the late junior Rani, died at Pudukkóttai on the 5th January 1907 after suffering from fever for over 2 months. She left a son aged 8 years who is heir to the Zamindari of Gandarvakóttai in the Tanjore district. The sixth annual meeting of the Representative Assembly was held on 26th July 1907. The Assembly was composed of 30 members, of whom 18 were elected and 12 nominated, who hold office for 3 years. The number of interpellations was 38.

Administration of the Land.

47. There was an increase in the area under occupation amounting to 7,106 acres, part of which was contributed by the investigations of the special staff into the occupation of waste lands and part owing to the inclusion of the excess area discovered by the survey of Kolattúr taluk and of the enfranchised inams recently brought to account. The special establishment, in addition to the examination of waste lands, is authorised to suggest reductions of assessment and transfers of land from wet to dry and *vice versâ* and to report on irrigation sources and improvements or alterations thereto wherever necessary. The demand rose from Rs. 8,61,867 to Rs. 8,80,671, of which 95·12 per cent. was collected. The percentage was 97·5 in Álangudi, but only 92·5 in Kolattúr, where failure of crops occurred in a few vattams. Arrears at the commencement of the fasli amounted to Rs. 7,97,306, out of which Rs. 2,52,675 were collected and Rs. 2,007 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,42,624. Of this balance, Rs. 4,66,117 relate to faslis 1314 and 1315 in which collections were largely suspended, and more than half of this amount is due from the Kolattúr taluk, which is the poorest part of the State. The present year has been favourable, but it will require a continuation of favourable seasons to clear off the arrears. Under quit-rents, old arrears amounted to Rs. 1,26,955 and of this sum Rs. 30,049 were collected and Rs. 4,640 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 92,266. Quit-rent arrears are due to the fact that it was decided to levy quit-rent or assessment on enfranchised and resumed inams from fasli 1298 and that quit-rents include full assessment on resumed lands and full assessment on excesses discovered by survey. The only concession granted to inamdars is that they are allowed to pay every year a single year's arrear along with the current quit-rent. Arrears due from the ryots of the late Chinnaranmanai Jaghir prior to its resumption amounted to Rs. 79,070 at the beginning of the fasli and only Rs. 2,658 were collected and Rs. 1,344 written off. There were 201 sales of immoveable property, all of which occurred in Álangudi taluk. The average assessment per acre throughout the State amounted to Rs. 4–6–2 for wet lands, and As. 15–6 for dry lands and the incidence per head of population was Rs. 2–2.

Survey.

48. Survey work consisted of the theodolite and cadastral survey of the resumed Chinnaranmanai Jaghir, the completion of the Pudukkóttai Town Survey, the survey of the Chetti Village of Nachandupatti and the preparation of duplicate copies of field measurement books. As the above programme was to all intents and purposes completed, the department was abolished at the close of the year. The little remaining to be done will be carried out by the Land Records Staff under the supervision of

Settlement. the Survey Assistant to the Dewan Peshkar. A specially trained Settlement officer was appointed in February 1907, and, after arrangements were made to inaugurate the new department, operations commenced with the revision of registry of holdings. The number of applications awaiting disposal were 40,000, but owing to the difficulties resulting from the fact that registry has not been brought up to date, only 392 were disposed of.

Protection.

Police. 49. Executive control over the Police was exercised by the District Superintendent, Trichinopoly. The total strength was 16 below establishment, and one Inspector's post was vacant. There was little improvement in the conduct of the force. Five constables were prosecuted for extortion, of whom one was convicted and one absconded, while fines, stoppages of pay, and black-marks were freely awarded. There were 3 desertions and 24 resignations. Under the Penal Code, 233 cases were dealt with by the Police and of these 55 per cent. were detected. The reorganisation scheme, which is the only means of improving the efficiency of the force, is awaiting the sanction of His Highness.

Criminal Justice. 50. There were at the close of the fasli, 3 first class, 7 second class, and 7 third class magistrates. Of the 3,675 cases for disposal, 3,556 were disposed of, a lower number and percentage than those of the preceding fasli. Of 7,296 accused persons, 1,851 were convicted. All the three cases committed to the Court of Session were disposed of. The Chief Magistrate heard 129 appeals and reversed the original decision in 32 cases. There were no appeals to the Court of Session, but the Chief Court had

Prisons. 16 appeals, of which only 3 were disposed of. There was one Central Jail and 7 subsidiary jails; admissions numbered 455 and discharges 448. The net gain from jail industries was Rs. 354–6–2 and before long the jail will be supplied with two fly-shuttle looms and the necessary appliances for weaving blankets. The average cost of diet rose to 1 anna 10·75 pies per diem. The health of the prisoners was satisfactory.

Civil Justice. 51. Civil Courts consisted of the Chief Court and 12 Rural Small Cause Courts, presided over by the Sub-Registrars. The number of suits for disposal rose from 6,963 to 7,898 and the number disposed of from 6,484 to 7,390, and at the end of the year there were 508 pending, as against 479 in the preceding fasli. The Chief Court is the only Court empowered to try regular suits and it disposed of 2,017 out of 2,292 or 88 per cent. The number pending for more than a year fell from 34 to 31. The average duration of contested suits rose from 3 months and 21 days to 4 months and 20 days. The total number of Small Cause Suits on the file of the Judges, the Registrar, and Rural Courts was 1,023, 1,115, and 3,468, respectively, and of these 97·7 per cent., 95 per cent. and 95·6 per cent. were disposed of. Appeals before the Chief Court numbered 163 and 101 were disposed of. Receipts amounted to Rs. 73,070 and expenditure to Rs. 33,791.

Registration. 52. The number of Registry offices was 13, and registrations fell from 22,795 to 22,117. The decline, which is not large, is reported to be due to the growing tendency to prefer a katchát (statement of account) to a bond. The value of the documents registered rose to Rs. 35,39,451.

Military. 53. The strength of the military force was 20 officers and 90 privates of the Infantry and 3 officers and 16 troopers of the Body guard. The cost of the Band amounted to Rs. 6,352–12–4.

Production and Distribution.

Forests. 54. The current demand under Forests increased from Rs. 35,262 to Rs. 37,771, the increase being largely due to higher bids obtained for the right to collect green leaves in State Forests. Beyond planting a few casuarina trees, no afforestation work was undertaken.

Trade and Industry. 55. The chief articles of import were sea salt and paddy, and of export Acacia bark and Avaram bark. The question of the mineralogical survey of the State is still under correspondence. Red ochre was quarried in small quantities.

Public Works. 56. Expenditure on Public Works fell from Rs. 2,70,229 to Rs. 2,05,518. The paucity and inefficiency of the staff were the chief causes of the deficient outturn of work, and the Darbar hopes to effect the necessary reforms in the current fasli. The Budget Estimate under 'Irrigation' was Rs. one lakh, of which only Rs. 46,097 were actually expended. The difference between expenditure and allotment is ascribed to the new system of obtaining fuel, which hitherto was purchased from the Forest Department at concession rates, but during the current year had to be purchased in the

open market, and to the difficulty experienced in repairing tanks which owing to the copious rainfall continued to retain water for a longer period than usual. The Tank Restoration party continued its work during the fasli and covered 200 square miles, leaving only 466 square miles uninvestigated. Estimates and plans were prepared for 94 tanks. Seventeen railway-affecting tanks were repaired, bringing the number up to 76 out of a total of 106. The remaining work will be completed during the current year.

Revenue and Finance.

57. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 8·23 lakhs, receipts totalled Rs. 16·74 and expenditure Rs. 12·25 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs. 4·49 and a closing balance of Rs. 12·72 lakhs. Palace expenditure declined from Rs. 4·05 lakhs to Rs. 2·64 lakhs, and expenditure on religious and charitable institutions from Rs. 1·46 to Rs. 1·37 lakhs. Under Abkári, still-head duty remained the same and realised Rs. 37,366 against Rs. 29,821, while shop rents increased from Rs. 12,450 to Rs. 13,500. The total quantity of liquor manufactured in the State Distillery was 14,678 gallons, and the balance at the close of the year was 638 gallons. Toddy shop rents rose from Rs. 33,058 to Rs. 35,282, but the tree-tax fell from Rs. 19,799 to Rs. 19,360 owing to a decrease in the number of trees tapped. The net revenue from opium and ganja rose from Rs. 1,378 to Rs. 1,716 owing to a largely increased consumption of ganja. The aggregate demand under all heads was Rs. 1,07,544, of which all save Rs. 81, which were written off, was collected. The price of sea-salt ranged from 17 to 25½ Madras seers per rupee. The still-head duty will be raised with effect from the current fasli so as to harmonise with the rates prevailing in adjoining British territory. The tax on palmyras will be raised to Rs. 2 in the ensuing fasli.

Abkári.

Vital Statistics, etc.

58. The number of births registered fell from 9,384 to 9,003 and the number of deaths registered rose from 6,978 to 8,183. These figures give a birth and death rate of 23·66 and 21·50 per mille. Public health was not good and cholera accounted for 309 deaths and small-pox for 327. The system of observing passengers from plague infected tracts was continued. The number of vaccinations rose from 10,825 to 10,840 and the percentage of successful operations was 99·25. Vaccination was carried on chiefly by means of lanoline paste, and the average cost of a successful operation was 4 annas 2 pies. The Town Sanitary Board did good work; water-supply, lighting, and conservancy were well looked after. There were 9 medical institutions at work, the hospital and dispensary in the town and 7 rural dispensaries. The number of in-patients of the hospital rose from 447 to 457 and of out-patients from 26,538 to 33,459. At the dispensary for women and children, which is in charge of a lady apothecary, the number of patients rose from 12,621 to 13,228. The two midwives attached to the dispensary attended 155 labour cases. At rural dispensaries the number of persons treated rose from 39,787 to 40,179 in spite of the fact that 4 dispensaries were closed for periods varying from 27 to 82 days for want of a Reserve Hospital Assistant. Expenditure under "Medical" was Rs. 29,324.

Public Instruction.

59. Fifty-three Sirkar schools were maintained and eight more have been sanctioned. Fifty of these were Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular Lower Secondary and Primary schools. A new scheme for promoting primary education has been drawn up and sanctioned. The other three Sirkar schools were the College, the Veda Shastra Patasala and the Caste Girls' School. Aided and unaided schools numbered 135 and 131. The two training schools were maintained and 42 teachers received training therein. Under the new scheme a well equipped training school will be established in the town. The number of pupils in Sirkar, aided, and unaided schools was 10,442 compared with 10,148 in the previous year. There was an increase in the former and a decrease in the two latter. The number of pupils in the college fell from 573 to 553, of whom 463 were Brahmans. Of the pupils 90·5 per cent. belonged to families with an income of less than Rs. 1,000 per annum. The percentage of passes in the F.A. and Matriculation examinations was 37·5 and 41 respectively. There were 27 pupils in the Veda Shastra Patasala, and the cost of the institution was Rs. 1,856. At the girls' school there were 190 pupils, of whom 155 were Brahmans. The total gross and net charges amounted to Rs. 39,356 and Rs. 26,805 compared with Rs. 40,519 and Rs. 28,122 in the preceding fasli.

BANGANAPALLE STATE. (1906-1907.)

[Nawab Saiyid Ghulám-i-Alí Khán Bahadur, Nawab of Banganapalle, is a Muhammadan of the Shiah Sect. His age is 33 and he has a male heir. He was educated privately and is acquainted with Urdu, Telugu and English. The Nawab pays no tribute and maintains no military force. The population of the State according to the census of 1901 was 32,264: the gross revenue is estimated at more than Rs. 2·50 lakhs. The Collector of Kurnool is *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State.]

Political and General.

60. The State of Banganapalle continued to be administered by an Assistant Political Agent. The Nawab, Saiyid Ghulám-i-Ali Khán Bahadur, took an active part in judicial and executive work. He disposed of a large proportion of the magisterial work and conducted the annual jamabandi, visiting almost every village in the State and making a minute examination of the crops in villages where rainfall was scanty.

Administration of the Land.

61. The land revenue demand, excluding cesses, amounted to Rs. 1,76,988. There were large arrears carried over from the previous régime, the greater part of which were written off. Collections were good and the balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,192. Coercive processes were little resorted to. The area actually under cultivation was 106,537 acres, 1,968 acres being taken up on darkhast. A scheme for the complete revision of land taxation was submitted to Government by the Special Settlement officer of Kurnool. The main features of the scheme are that it provides for the formal recognition of occupancy right, that land held on inam tenure, which forms nearly 40 per cent. of the whole, will be assessed less leniently than at present, and that all cesses will be abolished.

Agriculture.

62. The agricultural season proved exceedingly favourable, the south-west monsoon breaking early in June. Abundant and timely rain fell up to the end of October, but November was a dry month. As a consequence the early harvest was above the average, while the later crops were injuriously affected by the shortage in rainfall. State loans to agriculturists were inaugurated and Rs. 2,853 were advanced to *bonâ fide* cultivators for the construction of wells. Agricultural stock is deficient in both quantity and quality, but the State purchased two bulls and 30 cows at the Ongole cattle fair. Labourers are well off and wages have risen with a rise in the price of grain.

Protection.

Police.

63. The police force was completely reorganised during the year. Four additional head constables and three extra constables were entertained. Pay was raised all round, deductions for uniform were abolished, and batta was instituted. One head constable and four constables were sent to the district school at Kurnool for training. The force was inspected by the District Superintendent of Police, Kurnool, with satisfactory results. The Inspector of Police died during the year and a pensioned military officer, Muhammad Kadir Sahib, was appointed in his place. There were no cases of serious crime during the year. Eighty persons were convicted and in only one case did the sentence exceed 6 months. There were 6 appeals to the Sadr Court, in 2 of which the sentences were reversed. There were only 2 civil suits filed in the Sádr Court, but the work of the District Munsif showed a steady increase. His disposal of business was prompt and only one decision was reversed on appeal. There is one jail in the State, situated within the fort walls, and this proved ample for all requirements. The prisoners cultivated the gardens round the fort and Rs. 171 were realised by the sale of produce. The health and conduct of prisoners were good.

Criminal Justice.

Civil Justice.

Prisons.

Miscellaneous.

Forests.

Trade.

Public Works.

Abkári.

64. No special forest administration exists, but the State levies grazing fees on animals, and from this and other petty sources Rs. 4,748 were realized. As a trading centre Banganapalle has declined, the railway having diverted trade to Nandyal. The lessee of the diamond mines has not yet commenced operations. Public works absorbed Rs. 41,810. The chief expenditure was on buildings, the Huzur Cutcherry and Taluk Cutcherry being completed and opened during the year. Rs. 7,153 were spent on roads, which are now getting into fair order. Shortage of labour interfered with irrigation works, on which Rs. 4,383 were expended during the year. Abkári administration has been leased to the Madras Government, which pays a yearly rental of Rs. 27,760. The distillery was closed, the Kurnool contractor having opened a depot in Banganapalle, and the tree-tax system was introduced.

Finance.

65. The total demand of the State amounted to Rs. 2,79,833, of which a balance of Rs. 4,017 alone remained uncollected at the close of the fasli. The State maintained 14 schools during the year and four more will be opened. The school at Banganapalle was raised to secondary grade.

66. Small-pox prevailed to a considerable extent, and an extra vaccinator was appointed. There were 776 successful operations. Births and deaths both showed an increase, the larger mortality being due to the prevalence of small-pox. Cholera visited Banganapalle, but was quickly stamped out. **Vital Statistics.**

67. The Banganapalle Municipal Council commenced operations on April 1, 1907. Thirteen Councillors were appointed by the Darbar, and Mir Asad Ali Sahib, brother of the Nawab, was nominated as Chairman. Rs. 5,000 were advanced by the State, and taxes were instituted. **Municipal Council.**

SANDUR STATE. (1906–1907.)

[*Administration Report of the Sandur State for the official year 1906–1907.*]

[The Raja of Sandur, Raja Srimant Venkatrao, Rao Saheb, Hindu Rao Ghorpadé Mamlukatmadar, Senapati, is a Mahratta. He was born in 1892 and is being educated by a tutor. There are no male heirs. The Raja pays no tribute and maintains no military force. According to the census of 1901, the population of the State was 11,205. The estimated gross revenue is ·63 of a lakh of rupees. During the Raja's minority the State is administered by the Diwan under the control of the Collector of Bellary, who is *ex-officio* Political Agent.]

68. The Raja of Sandur, who is a descendant of the Ghorpadés, a well-known Mahratta family, is now in his 15th year and lives at Bellary in charge of a tutor and governor. The revenues of the State amounted to Rs. 63,581, the increase of Rs. 7,691 over the preceding year being due to the settlement of inam lands and other minor causes. Charges amounted to Rs. 43,730. **General and Political.**

69. The land revenue settlement was introduced in 1905–1906, and the new rates were paid without difficulty. Ryotwari and inam holdings aggregated 9,543 acres, and the area cropped was 8,590. The demand was Rs. 24,076, but this sum includes Rs. 5,941 paid as surface rent on 23,780 acres of manganese and gold fields held by MM. Jambon & Cie. under prospecting licenses. Collections were good, in spite of a somewhat poor season, and the outstanding balance at the close of the year was but Rs. 123. Village establishments were reorganised and service fees were abolished, a cess of 8 pies in the rupee being substituted. **Administration of the Land.**

70. The strength of the police force, consisting of 1 Inspector, 4 head constables and 25 constables, remained unchanged. The cost amounted to Rs. 2,646. The Diwan tried 138 criminal cases, and the Political Agent disposed of one revision petition. As regards civil justice, the Diwan tried 27 original suits, while the Political Agent tried one original suit and heard two appeals. The prison at Sandur is small and provision for its extension has been made in the current year's budget. **Protection.**

71. The rainfall was on the whole insufficient and crops were poor. Wages increased owing to the competition of the mines. The prices of food-grains rose, mainly through scarcity in British villages in the neighbourhood. Of the forests, all but 40,000 acres were under the control of the Darbar and forest produce realized Rs. 3,731. In addition, the 40,000 acres referred to are under lease to the British Government at a rental of Rs. 10,000 a year. The lease expired on 30th April 1907 and is being renewed at a smaller rental. A tax, called Moturpha, was levied on trades and professions and yielded Rs. 1,513. A sub-post office was established at Ramandrug, M. Jambon guaranteeing to pay any loss. **Production and Distribution.**

72. An Agricultural Bank was started at Sandur on a co-operative basis, with a capital of Rs. 10,000. The paid-up capital is Rs. 2,060 and loans granted amount to Rs. 2,215. **Revenue and Finance.**

73. The birth-rate and death-rate both rose during the year, but the rise may be due to better registration. There is one dispensary in the State, in charge of a second-class hospital assistant. Admissions fell from 14,094 to 7,000, and the fall is partly accounted for by the fact that the dispensary was closed for 2½ months, partly through old admissions having been counted as fresh ones in the previous year. The vaccinator performed 442 operations, 428 of which were successful. **Vital Statistics.**

74. There are 7 schools, of which one is lower secondary, one primary, four elementary, and one a mission school for girls. **Education.**

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(FASLI 1316—1ST JULY 1906 TO 30TH JUNE 1907.)

Rainfall.

75. As the large majority of the inhabitants of India and of this Presidency depend on agriculture for their livelihood, the condition of the people varies from year to year with seasonal vicissitudes. The fasli under report may be described as prosperous, and was a distinct improvement upon its predecessor. The south-west monsoon was plentiful and well distributed, but the north-east monsoon, which opened in a promising manner, belied anticipations and in the latter part of its course was intermittent and unevenly distributed. As a consequence, while the total area under cultivation exceeded that of the previous year by 860 thousand acres and the normal by 80 thousand acres, the area under second crop showed a decline of 126 thousand acres below the normal. The upward tendency in the price of food-grains continued, and there is so far no sign of any fall. Wages did not however tend to rise in harmony, and, in spite of minor variations in different parts of the Presidency, the average rate of wages showed little alteration. Cuddapah was the only district the figures of which call for comment, but the increase, which embraced agricultural labourers as well as artisans, was confined to rural tracts. Vital statistics are available only for the calendar year 1906, and not for the fasli year, and the fall in the birth-rate and serious rise in the death-rate reflect the poor season in fasli 1315 and the epidemics of cholera and small-pox which raged in 1906.

Area under cultivation.

Prices.

Wages.

Births.

Deaths.

Fasli 1315.

76. The relations of the people to Government and to one another continued to be amicable, while the relations between landlord and tenant, which can never be entirely free from friction, were on the whole satisfactory. The abolition of the village cess from April 1st, 1906, was a boon greatly appreciated by the ryots, and the Land Encroachment Act, which has been in force for over a year, has worked smoothly and served the purpose for which it was intended. Operations under Act X of 1904 were extended to several fresh districts and every effort is being made to establish Co-operative Credit Societies throughout the Presidency. The enhancement of duty on ganja and bhang imposed a salutary check on the consumption of these drugs.

1906-1907.

77. The incidence of taxation during the year rose from Rs. 2–13–7 to Rs. 3–0–5, and is a result of increases in Land Revenue, Customs, Excise and Stamps.

POLITICAL PENSIONS. (1906.)

78. Political pensions in force on the 1st January 1906 amounted to Rs. 3,90,028. The amount of pensions newly sanctioned or transferred from other provinces during the year was Rs. 16,463. Pensions amounting to Rs. 28,807 either lapsed, or were commuted or transferred to other provinces. Forty-eight pensioners died and 16 commuted their pensions during the year. Pensions in force on the 1st January 1907 were distributed among 662 pensioners. The amount paid during the year to the Carnatic stipendiaries was Rs. 2,67,167–5–0 and to those of the Tanjore family Rs. 54,263.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REALIZATION OF REVENUE.

(FASLI 1315—1ST JULY 1905 TO 30TH JUNE 1906.)

[*Reports on the Settlement of the Land Revenue of the districts in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1315.*]

Peshkash.

79. The following statement exhibits the land revenue and cesses that accrued in the year under review and in the previous year:—

No.	Items of revenue.	Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.	Difference.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates	49,91,510	49,83,617	– 7,893
2	Land cess on permanently-settled estates	11,25,998	11,67,441	+ 41,443
3	Quit-rent levied on inam villages held on favourable tenure	7,57,733	7,56,628	– 1,105
4	Land cess on inam villages held on favourable tenure	3,34,484	3,51,021	+ 16,537
5	Revenue from lands held under the ryotwari system including water-rate and miscellaneous revenue	5,17,79,395	5,57,92,691	+ 40,13,296
6	Land and village cesses on ryotwari and miscellaneous	68,51,074	66,15,206	– 2,35,868
	Total, land revenue and miscellaneous ...	5,75,28,638	6,15,32,936	+ 40,04,298
	Total cesses ...	83,11,556	81,33,668	– 1,77,888

The reduction in the demand under cesses is due to the abolition of the ryotwari village cess with effect from the 1st April 1906.

Ryotwari.

80. The total assessment of ryotwari holdings was Rs. 483·58 lakhs—an increase of ·08 lakh. The increase was due mainly to expansion of cultivation consequent on a more favourable season. In Salem and Malabar there was an increase of survey areas. In South Canara land held under mulpattas was included in the pattas, with a consequent increase of area. There was a decrease of cultivation in Nellore and Anantapur, due to an excess of relinquishments over darkhasts. The extent cropped in the Presidency amounted to 81 per cent. of the total holdings, compared with 79 per cent. in the previous year. Including the area under miscellaneous cultivation, the total area cropped amounted to 20·69 against 20·01 million acres. There was an increase of Rs. 2·24 lakhs in water-rate on dry lands. More than 80 per cent. of the increase was contributed by North Arcot, South Arcot, Nellore, Chingleput and Gódávari, where the season was favourable and irrigation supplies ample. Second crop charges on wet land increased by Rs. 4·09 lakhs, the increase being in the same districts with the addition of Kistna.

Remissions.

81. Remissions granted owing to the state of the season amounted to nearly 11 lakhs, and show a fall of 28 lakhs. The following tabular statement shows the different heads:—

No.	Items.	Fasli 1314.	Fasli 1315.	Decrease.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Waste remitted	13,42,202	4,91,999	8,50,203
2	Shavi or short crop	19,05,652	2,58,501	16,47,151
3	Tirvakammi (difference between wet and dry assessment)	5,57,344	3,11,254	2,46,090
4	Paniboodthy or the land flooded and payamalay or land injured by water	16,088	7,668	8,420
5	Remission of water-rate	6,962	171	6,791
6	Remission on account of second crop charge	44,114	26,682	17,432
7	Other remissions	50,297	439	49,858
	Total ...	39,22,659	10,96,714	28,25,945

Dry remissions were granted in Kistna and Madura. Wet remissions were granted in nearly every district, particularly in Anantapur, Chingleput, Salem, Cuddapah, Tinnevelly, Kistna and Madura. In Madura remissions were given as in previous years on account of land damaged by the Periyár. The land has since been acquired by Government and will be transferred to poramboke. The decrease under the head of shavi occurred in all districts save the Circars, Bellary and Anantapur, while the chief districts to obtain relief under Tirvakammi were Salem and Cuddapah. Fixed remissions amounted to Rs. 12·19 lakhs, the largest item under this head being increment remissions, *i.e.*, abatement allowed on the introduction of settlement or re-settlement rates.

Miscellaneous.

82. Miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 78·92 lakhs. The main heads are quit-rent on minor inams, water-rate on minor inams, penal charge for water taken without permission and revenue derived from the cultivation of porambokes. The

Encroachments.

Madras Land Encroachment Act of 1905 was introduced, under which the penalty leviable for unauthorised cultivation is restricted, while the issue of a preliminary notice allows the delinquent an opportunity of removing the encroachment. The receipts under this head fell and can be further reduced by efficient administration. Instructions were issued to transfer to assessed waste all encroachments which are not objectionable, but in some cases the land is so poor that a permanent patta is not desired.

Collections.

83. Of the total demand under land revenue and cesses, 98·5 per cent. was collected within the fasli. The arrear demand amounted to Rs. 20 lakhs, of which 86·4 per cent. was collected and 2·2 per cent. was written off. The balance outstanding at the end of the fasli, both arrears and current, and including cesses, amounted to Rs. 12,66,190. Of this amount 71 per cent. had been collected up to the end of October 1906, Rs. 9,922 had been written off and Rs. 13,264 ascertained to be irrecoverable. The net recoverable balance on 1st November 1906 was Rs. 3,43,909. A portion of this amount, viz., Rs. 1,18,165, was due from Muhammad Ali Raja of Cannanore, the collection of which is held over for the present. The total amount of excess collections amounted to Rs. 3,53,416, excluding North Arcot. This represents less than Rs. 15 per village, and such collections are in the majority of cases unavoidable.

Coercive Processes.

84. There has been a gradual decrease in recent years in the total number of processes and the number issued during the year under report shows a further decline. The number of demand notices decreased in a majority of districts. In Chingleput the figures show an increase of 60,000 and there were slight increases in four other districts, owing to the large balances of revenue left uncollected in the previous fasli. The total number of distraints and attachments declined, but there were small increases in eight districts, due to the difficulty in collecting arrear balances. The percentage of distraints to demand notices remained practically the same, but immovable property was attached in a smaller number of cases. Of defaulters whose property was attached 52·2 per cent. paid up before the issue of sale notices, the total number of which decreased by 26,000. Sales took place in a larger number of cases than in fasli 1314, and the percentage of sales to sale notices rose from 4·18 to 5·32. The percentage of defaulters whose property was sold to the number of pattadars was ·26 per cent. Immovable property of the estimated value of Rs. 1,53,827 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 76,523 and the amount realised was Rs. 98,103. The price of land sold to private individuals averaged from three to four times the assessment. The extent of land sold was 26,369 acres, of which 11,166 were bought in by Government through lack of bidders. One thousand nine hundred and seventy-six acres of such land were resold during the year.

Advances under Loans Acts.

85. Advances made under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts amounted to Rs. 6·28 lakhs. The increase occurred chiefly in Nellore, Chingleput, Salem and Coimbatore, and was due to the fact that the season, though favourable throughout the Presidency as a whole, was during a part of the year of an adverse character in the three districts last named. Under the former Act 45 per cent. of the loans was for sinking new wells, 31 per cent. for repairing old wells, and 15 per cent. for the reclamation of land, while under the latter 59 per cent. was advanced for the purchase of cattle and 19 per cent. for the purchase of fodder. The percentage of loans recovered under the two Acts was 83, coercive processes being rarely resorted to.

Expenditure.

86. Charges of district administration, excluding the cost of village establishments, amounted to Rs. 47,13,567 or 6·7 per cent. of the amount of land revenue and cesses realised. The increase of nearly one lakh in the charges was due to an increased amount of privilege leave allowances, and to extra charges for the new district of Guntúr.

SURVEYS. (1906–1907.)

[*G.O., No. 2269, Revenue, dated 12th September 1907.*]

General. 87. Six survey parties were at work during the year, in the districts of Ganjám, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Salem and Tinnevelly. In March 1907 the party that had been working in Salem moved to Coimbatore. The total outturn of the six parties during the year was 2,604 square miles, which fell short of the revised forecast by 1,426 square miles. Compared with the estimate framed last year, the deficiency was only 143 square miles. The average cost per square mile was Rs. 166 and the net expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,92,985 or Rs. 15,015 less than the budget grant.

No. I party. 88. In Ganjám 30 square miles of initial survey, 121 square miles of revision survey, and the theodolite survey of 20 square miles in the Parlákimedi Maliahs were completed during the year. The short outturn is due to the disorganised state of the party and the bad health of the whole staff, most of whom were incapacitated for some months. In addition to the above, the theodolite work of the Chinna Merangi estate and of the Bonangi Tanah of Vizianagram estate were found to have been quite incorrect and had to be revised. One square mile was added to the area of Chinna Merangi.

No. II party. 89. In Cuddapah district the total outturn of revision survey was 636 square miles, and to this outturn karnams contributed 104 square miles. A head surveyor of the party was engaged in an investigation of the boundaries of zamindari dupati lands in Bhadráchalam in the Gódávari District, and a sub-assistant with a staff of surveyors was at work in the rented villages of Polavaram in the Godavari district.

No. III party. 90. The outturn of the Kurnool party consisted of 711 square miles, 56 of which were done by karnams. In addition 26 square miles of disafforested lands were surveyed during the year. Virapuram village in Bellary district was also re-surveyed and the total outturn of the party was 742 square miles or only 8 square miles less than the forecast.

No. IV party. 91. In Tinnevelly the outturn of No. IV party was 337 square miles compared with an estimate of 500. The survey of the Srívaikuntam taluk proved very difficult on account of the large size of the wet fields and the large number of missing stones. The party had very heavy work in connection with the disposal of land complaints.

No. V party. 92. No. V party, in Chingleput, had an outturn of 499½ square miles, of which karnams contributed 92, against an estimate of 750. In Madurántakam taluk the work was heavy and sub-divisions were very numerous. In addition to work in the Chingleput district, a number of fields were surveyed in Nellore.

No. VI party. 93. The Salem party completed the re-survey of Hosur taluk, 203 square miles, and effected field demarcation for 186 square miles in Coimbatore. Thirty-one square miles were also surveyed in different districts. Large numbers of the staff deserted in consequence of an outbreak of plague in Hosur. The re-survey of the four northern taluks of Salem is now complete, at a cost of Rs. 168 per square mile.

Maps, etc. 94. The central office was largely occupied with map-work and several fresh maps were published. The cost of the Ferro-prussiate Tracing and Printing sections amounted to Rs. 59,672. On March 11th, 1907, a fire occurred in Chepauk Tower, which caused a loss of survey records of the estimated value of two lakhs of rupees.

Incidence of cost. 95. In Ganjám, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Tinnevelly, Chingleput and Salem the cost to landholders was As. 7–3, 2–4, 1–1, 9–4, 2–5 and 2–4 per acre respectively. The high rate in Ganjám was due to the large number of missing stones and of sub-divisions measured, while in Tinnevelly it was due to the high cost of labour and excessive boundary and field demarcation in wet areas.

SETTLEMENTS. (1906–1907.)

[*G.O., No. 2269, Revenue, dated 12th September 1907.*]

Guntúr. 96. The four settlement parties continued their operations throughout the year. In Guntúr the re-settlement diglott registers of 671 villages were completed and objection petitions relating to the whole inam villages were disposed of. The final **Nellore.** report on the introduction of the new rates was submitted. In Nellore the revised proposals for re-settlement were approved by Government and arrangements were made for the immediate introduction of the new rates. Settlement sub-divisions were measured and plotted in the re-survey field measurement books.

Salem. Settlement. 97. In Salem, the diglott registers of 23 newly-settled hill villages were completed. New rates were introduced in the unsettled villages of the Dharmapuri taluk and the resumed jaghir of Vadakkappattu. Rough pattas were issued for the hill villages in the Tirupattúr taluk, and the orders of Government on the new rates for the Javadi hill villages were received. The introduction of new rates in the Polur and Vellore **Salem.** Re-settlement. hill villages of North Arcot was in progress. The diglott registers of all villages in the five southern taluks of Salem, save two, were closed before the end of the year. A report on the introduction of the new rates was submitted. All objection petitions were disposed of and the inam excess accounts were rectified. Investigation into the ownership of kuttais and other private sources of irrigation was instituted in the southern taluks and completed in 696 villages. In the northern taluks, the branch settlement offices at Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri were closed, but, owing to the receipt in large numbers of the survey records of Tiruppattúr and Hosur, two fresh branch offices were opened in these taluks. In Tiruppattúr re-settlement was practically completed, while in Hosur the work remained incomplete owing to the non-receipt of survey records for 23 villages. Rough pattas were issued in all the four taluks, and only 29 villages of Hosur were in arrears. Objections were received and disposed of. Diglott registers of 238 villages and fair accounts of 259 were prepared, and the investigation of kuttais was completed in 98 villages.

Kurnool and Cuddapah. Re-settlement. 98. The introduction of dry and wet rates into the four taluks of "Kurnool Proper" was completed during the year, but the new rates sanctioned for Pattikonda and Koilkuntla could not be introduced owing to delay in the receipt of survey records. Classification proceeded in six taluks of Kurnool and two of Cuddapah, and 564 square miles were completed, while objections to the settlement rates were heard in 347 villages. Proposals were submitted for the settlement of the Cuddapah, Jammalamadugu and Proddatur taluks and the Banganapalle jaghir, while the scheme for the re-settlement of Cumbum and Márkápur is under consideration. A special Revenue staff was organised for Cuddapah district and placed under the charge of the Special Assistant Settlement officer. The Land Records staff was placed under the control of the Settlement officer.

Tinnevelly. 99. Re-settlement operations were in progress in the Tinnevelly district, and the survey records of all the villages in Tenkási and Tinnevelly taluks, save one, were furnished by the Survey department. Sub-divisions were inspected in 76 villages, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ million palmyra trees counted. Classifiers were also directed to sort palmyra topes with reference to the density of growths and the quality of the trees, as it is proposed to adopt tope rates. Enquiries into applications for transfer of patta were completed in three taluks and commenced in two more. Lists of sub-divisions due to transfers of pattas were prepared and the sub-divisions were measured and plotted.

General. 100. The forecast of settlement operations was worked up to in the districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool and Tinnevelly. In Salem the diglott registers were not completed owing to the late receipt of survey records, while in Nellore delay in the introduction of settlement rates occurred owing to the revision of the re-settlement scheme. The net charges for establishment and operations amounted to four lakhs of rupees.

LAND RECORDS. (1906–1907.)

[*G.O., No. 2269, Revenue, dated 12th September 1907.*]

Staff.

101. The Presidency was divided into five areas for the preservation of land records and the fifth Superintendent was appointed during the year. A district staff of a Tahsildar, a Deputy Surveyor and Inspectors, was employed during the year in all districts, save North Arcot, Chingleput, Madura and the Nilgiris. A Tahsildar for Chingleput and a Deputy Tahsildar for the Nilgiris were selected and trained and have been posted during the current year.

Work of the Staff.

102. In districts where settlement and survey were in progress, the Land Records staff was employed in connection with these operations. In the remaining districts, the staff was engaged on preliminary work connected with the correction and completion of field maps and in carrying out the rules for current maintenance. This work consisted of the completion of field maps in 14 districts, and carrying out re-measurement where necessary. In Sarvasiddhi taluk it was found that 64 villages were in need of re-survey, and in Trichinopoly taluk nearly 40 per cent. of survey fields required re-measurement. Inspection on the ground established the grave inaccuracy of the survey records, and the Director has submitted proposals for a fresh survey of the district. Demarcation, so far as the Land Records staff is concerned, is confined to sub-divisions that differentiate different descriptions of land. Part of this demarcation was carried out in the course of re-measurement work as well as in the course of the survey of new sub-divisions, but the work can be systematically carried out only after the completion of field maps. District Surveyors continued to work in North Arcot, Madura and the Nilgiris. The latter officer was chiefly employed in connection with the survey of lands required for the railways.

Maintenance work.

103. Twenty-two per cent. of missing stones were re-placed during the year. Field measurement books still remain to be completed in 2,749 villages, and there are more than two million sub-divisions to be measured and plotted. The writing up and checking of village registers and firka books is still incomplete in nine districts. Forms of village accounts for Malabar, South Canara and the Nilgiris, and a revised draft of the manual for other districts were issued during the year.

WASTE LANDS.

(Fasli 1315—1st July 1905 to 30th June 1906.)

104. The net area of the Presidency, excluding zamindari and other tracts, was 62,457,667 acres. Of this total, forests accounted for 12,834,011 acres—a decrease of over 11 thousand. The largest decrease under forest was in Kurnool (11,719) and the chief increase in North Arcot (6,434). The area not available for cultivation was 12,065,879 acres, the decrease of 283,202 acres being partly due to a better season, but chiefly to the adoption of survey areas in South Canara and Kurnool. The extent remaining for cultivation was 37,557,777 acres, and of this 25,009,315 were cultivated. Fallow land totalled 6,579,215 acres—a fall of 45 thousand—there being a general decrease in 15 districts owing to the more favourable season. The extent of cultivable waste, other than fallow, increased slightly and amounted to 5,969,247 acres. The state of the season and the uneven distribution of rainfall accounted for decreases in the cultivated area in 11 districts, and for increases in 10, while the introduction of settlement caused an increase in Salem and Malabar and a decrease in Kurnool. Allowing for variations due to these and other causes, the net increase of cultivated land was 863,434 acres.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

105. There is nothing to record under this head.

WARDS' ESTATES.

(FASLI 1315—1ST JULY 1905 TO 30TH JUNE 1906.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Estates under the Court of Wards in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1315.*]

Number of Estates.

106. The number of estates under wardship at the beginning of the fasli was 32. Five of these were restored to their proprietors on their attaining majority. The incapacitated proprietors of Kálahasti and Kárvétnagar died during the year and their estates were handed over to the next heirs of the deceased wards or their assigns under sections 61 and 57 of Madras Act I of 1902. The ward of V. U. Ayyanna's estate died and this terminated legally the Court's wardship. Pending the decision as to the management of the estate, the Court, however, continued to be in charge of it. During the year one estate, Subramaniya Sastri's in Tanjore, was taken under management by the Court. The number of estates under wardship at the end of the fasli was 25. Of the 27 wards who were under the care of the Court at the end of the fasli, one was incapacitated by imbecility, 24 by minority and two by sex.

Estates restored.

107. The financial position of the surrendered estates at the time of restoration, as compared with their condition when they were taken under the Court's management, was as follows:—

Name of the estate and the period of wardship.	Demand.		Cash balance and indebtedness.		Cost of improvements, etc.
	When taken up.	When restored.	When taken up.	When restored.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Sivasamudram (8 years) ...	22,332	24,938	1,012	67,491	76,346
Marungapuri (17 years) ...	66,534	80,844	— 87,906	8,000	2,91,217
Ayyana's Estate (17 years) ...	784	1,009	818	16,347	2,560
Bodogodo (20 years) ...	22,198	48,392	1,037 — 19,644	1,56,193	95,287
Marudanallur (14 years) ...	Demand stationary.		2,316	13,323	3,645
Saluru (12 years)	1,06,163	1,09,297	— 9·5 lakhs.	— 25,000	73,181
Kálahasti (6 years)	4,74,344	2,56,400	53 — 35,91,494	25,242 — 43,97,000	1,64,078
Kárvétnagar (5 years) ...	5,21,993	6,36,891 (for fasli 1313).	— 110 lakhs.	— 69 lakhs.	2,04,873; 4 lakhs debts paid.

In the case of Kálahasti the decrease in the demand was due to unfavourable season; the demand in the previous fasli was Rs. 5,56,710. The reduction of debts in the case of Kárvétnagar was effected by an investigation into all claims against the estate and the cancellation of illegal claims.

Financial.

108. The total cash balance of all the estates at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 8,10,809; this fell to Rs. 6,83,816 towards the close of the year. Similarly the value of grain fell from Rs. 88,103 to Rs. 67,036. Government and other securities increased from Rs. 51,47,500 to Rs. 65,65,000. The total assets rose from Rs. 60,46,412 to Rs. 73,15,852. Cash receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 48,55,980 and charges to Rs. 49,82,973. The receipts include Rs. 8,96,176 under debts recovered, Rs. 5,50,565 under sale-proceeds of property, Rs. 1,12,603 under amounts borrowed and Rs. 1,99,645, the cash found on assumption of management of the Parlákimedi Estate. The net receipts, deducting these, amounted to Rs. 30,96,991. Deducting similarly from the total charges Rs. 3,51,600, the amount of the debts repaid, Rs. 17,28,782 the value of Government and other securities purchased, and Rs. 53,702 the cash handed over to proprietors, the net charges came to Rs. 28,48,889. The corresponding net receipts and charges for the previous year were Rs. 31,18,950 and Rs. 29,64,424, respectively.

Investments.

109. Surplus funds were utilized for the development of the resources of the estates. Such measures were the construction of irrigation works, the erection of a school-house and other buildings, improvement of the market at Vaniyankulam in the Kavalappara Estate, and the survey of the Komáramangalam Estate and the Kaliyani Mitta belonging to that Estate. Surplus balances were also invested in land and other securities. During the year Rs. 90,000 were advanced from the funds of the Parlákimedi Estate to the Chundi Estate to pay off debts carrying heavy interest. Negotiations

were in progress for a loan of Rs. 3 lakhs from the Pithápuram Zamindari to the Zamindar of Pólavaram on the hypothecation of the latter estate. A Mitta was purchased for Rs. 50,000 for the Komáramangalam Estate. A lakh's worth of 3½ per cent. Government promissory notes was converted into 4 per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debentures.

Agricultural improvements.

110. Mr. H. C. Sampson, who was appointed as agricultural expert to the Court of Wards, entered on his duties towards the close of February 1906. There were four model farms in the Court's estates at the beginning of the year, and one was newly started at Kavalappara towards the end of the year. The special methods of cultivation adopted and the improved implements used on the Sivagiri farm were reported to have attracted the attention of the ryots in the neighbourhood and the cultivation of wild indigo and sunn hemp for utilization as green manure met with general approval. From the experimental cultivation of banko paddy at Sivagiri it was found that the average yield was above 2,250 lb. an acre and that it was superior to all local varieties. The appointment of an itinerant agriculturist with the necessary implements to visit the smaller estates was sanctioned. Experiments were also made with a view to the improvement of the country plough and modifications introduced in it were found useful. The veterinary dispensary at Pithápuram continued to be successful and popular. The Court has under contemplation the opening of a veterinary dispensary in the Sivagiri Estate. Agricultural loans and advances of grain were sanctioned only in three estates.

Charges. Establishment.

111. The percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to net receipts was 13·6 compared with 15·4 in the preceding year. The expenditure on *maramat* works amounted to Rs. 4,96,628 and was 76·4 per cent. of the allotment. Other work, to the value of Rs. 78,927, was carried out but not paid for. Including this, the percentage was 88·5 against 87·7 in the previous fasli. Expenditure was distributed among the several heads as follows :—Irrigation works 3½ lakhs, buildings Rs. 75,000, communications, etc., Rs. 19,000 and establishments Rs. 60,000. The outlay on works was 17·4 per cent. of the net charges of the year compared with 23·3 per cent. in the previous fasli and 12·5 in fasli 1313.

Works.

Debts due to the estates.

112. The total debts due to the several estates at the beginning of the fasli were Rs. 19,94,277. Loans newly granted amounted to Rs. 1,01,024, those newly brought to account to Rs. 1,04,274 and the interest which accrued during the year to Rs. 62,878. About 9 lakhs were collected and a quarter of a lakh written off, leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 13,40,421. The largest outstanding debts were Rs. 7,06,449 in Pithápuram, Rs. 2,95,269 in Parlákimedi and Rs. 1,99,578 in Komáramangalam.

Debts due by the estates.

113. The total amount of debts due by the estates at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 7,12,374. Debts newly contracted amounted to Rs. 1,12,600, those newly brought to account to Rs. 41,483 and the interest which accrued during the year to Rs. 34,255. Nearly two lakhs were repaid and Rs. 31,590 were disallowed. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 6,75,758. The largest outstanding debts were Rs. 3,83,148 in Uttumalai, Rs. 1,19,629 in Chundi, and Rs. 80,616 in Pálaiyampatti. In Pálaiyampatti the debt was due to certain Náttukottai Chetties and the rate of interest was 9 per cent. The Court raised a loan of Rs. 55,000 from Subramaniya Sastri's estate at 5 per cent. in order to clear off the debt.

Education of Wards.

114. At the beginning of the fasli nine wards were under the care of the Court's European tutor at Newington. The Pithápuram ward left Newington in September 1905 for his estate. The general result of his education was highly satisfactory. After leaving Newington he studied the details of the administration of his estate. Two of the wards passed the Matriculation examination. The conduct of all the wards was reported to have been satisfactory. The Sivagiri ward has developed a keen interest in veterinary science and is attending the Veterinary College. The Pálaiyampatti ward shows considerable general culture and has been receiving special instruction in agriculture, while the Kavalappara senior ward is particularly intelligent and well educated. Besides general education the wards received regular instruction in carpentry, and lessons in photography and rifle-shooting and in agricultural science. Their physical culture continued to receive special attention, gymnastics, riding, bicycling, tennis and cricket forming part of their daily routine. Religious instruction continued to be given. The Advisory Committee visited the institution twice and their suggestions were carried out. The remaining wards were taught in local schools and with two exceptions their progress was favourably reported on. Four

of the wards were studying the details of the administration of their estates under the guidance of special guardian instructors or managers.

Encumbered Estates.

115. There were only two estates, Uttumalai and Chundi, to which the provisions of section 45 of Madras Act I of 1902 were applied. Various schemes for the liquidation of the debts of the Uttumalai estate were considered by the Court. Owing to the prior mortgage of the estate in favour of the late Sakharam Sahib of Tanjore, succession to whose estate is in dispute, it was not possible to offer a clear first mortgage to any of the richer estates, nor to find any outside capitalist prepared to advance money subject to this first mortgage. Legal difficulties prevented the sale of any part of the estate, but some of the minor rights of property in the estate were proposed to be sold as a last resort. Towards the close of the year a full time Regulation-Collector was appointed to administer the estate. As regards Chundi, the Court raised a loan on the mortgage of the estate of Rs. 90,000 at 5 per cent. from the Parlákimedi estate, and several of the admitted previous debts were arranged to be discharged. The loan to the Parlákimedi estate is payable by fixed annual instalments from the current revenues.

Miscellaneous.

Forests.

116. The Arni and Sivagiri forests were worked under the rules sanctioned under sections 26 and 32 of the Forest Act; the forests in Nandigam and Jarada were worked under departmental rules. Arrangements were sanctioned for the maintenance of land records and demarcation marks in the five surveyed estates of Pithápuram, Telaprole, Berikai, Komáramangalam and Sivagiri. The work of measuring ryots' holdings in Idaiyakkóttai continued during the year. This special azmaish was expected to result in an annual increase of Rs. 3,000 in the land revenue of the estate.

Surveys.

Village accounts.

117. Village accounts were maintained in a satisfactory condition except in three estates, viz., Parlákimedi, Jarada, Pálaiyampatti.

REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

(FASLI 1315—1ST JULY 1905 TO 30TH JUNE 1906.)

Revenue-paying Classes.

118. Revenue consists of peshkash on zamindaris or permanently-settled estates, shrotriyam jodi on villages held on favourable tenure, quit-rent on minor inams included in Government villages, ryotwari assessments and water-rate, penal charges and other miscellaneous items. Peshkash amounted to 8·1 per cent. of the whole demand, shrotriyam jodi to 1·2 per cent., quit-rent to 3·8 per cent., ryotwari assessment to 77·8 per cent., and other miscellaneous items to 9·1 per cent.

Ryotwari.

119. Excluding the Madras district, the number of ryotwari holdings amounted to 3,497,759, showing an increase of 6 per cent. as compared with the last quinquennium. The increase was large in South Canara and Malabar, and was due to the introduction of settlement, while there was a considerable variation in Guntúr and the adjoining districts owing to the redistribution of revenue areas. In the remaining districts the increase was due to expansion of cultivation. Over 32 per cent. of the increase was under the head "joint pattas" and was due to the insistence by joint holders on the registry of their rights as such. The bulk of the increase under single and joint pattas is confined to holdings paying Rs. 10 and less a year, which amount to nearly two-thirds of the total number. The bulk of these petty holdings consists of unirrigated land, and the average area of such pattas comes to 3·1 acres.

Rent-paying Classes.

120. The rent-paying classes of the Presidency consist partly of tenants in permanently-settled estates and partly of sub-tenants in ryotwari tracts. There is a steady growth in the tendency to sublet ryotwari holdings, and the class of absentee or non-cultivating landlords is gradually rising. Land was for long the most reliable form of investment and even now, when other avenues are open for the investment of surplus wealth, land is as eagerly sought for as ever. A considerable proportion of the professional and trading classes invest their money in this way, while many large landowners frequently add to their property by fresh acquisitions of land. The relations between landlord and tenant are often liable to strain, but this year they were on the whole satisfactory. In Ganjám zamindars refuse to give occupancy right to their tenants, in Vizagapatam complaints of rack-renting were made, and in Jeypore the mustajars or middlemen are often injudiciously selected. In Gódávari district, the dispute between the proprietor of Gopalapuram and his tenants has been settled. In Uttumalai, the relations between the estate and its tenants improved, while in Urkad and Singampatti they were far from cordial.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

121. *Vide* pages 131 and 132 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION. (1906–1907.)

The Legislative Council.

122. The term of office of 2 official members and of the 3 non-official members who were appointed on the recommendation of the Senate of the University of Madras, the Corporation of Madras, and the Northern Group of District Boards, expired during the year. Both the officials and 2 of the non-officials were reappointed. To the remaining vacancy a fresh appointment was made. Four official members resigned during the year—two prior to their proceeding on leave out of India, the third on account of his appointment as a Judge of the High Court and the fourth owing to his retirement from public service. All these vacancies were duly filled up. One of the officials who resigned was reappointed to the Council on his return from leave in the vacancy caused by the elevation of an official member to the Executive Council. The non-official member appointed on the recommendation of the Madras Chamber of Commerce resigned, and 2 other non-officials died during the year. These 3 vacancies were also filled up. Including 1 adjourned meeting 4 meetings of the Council were held during the year. The average attendance of additional members was 19, 9 officials and 10 non-officials.

Acts and Bills.

123. Two measures were passed during the year—the Madras Motor-vehicles Act, 1907, and the Madras Hill Municipalities Act, 1907. The object of the former Act was to provide a means for regulating the use of motor-cars and motor-bicycles in the Madras Presidency. The latter Act was intended to provide hill municipalities with enlarged resources from which to meet the demands of municipal administration, by empowering the Municipal Councils concerned to raise the tax on buildings and lands and the water and drainage tax up to a maximum rate of 10 per cent. of the annual value and to levy a special tax for lighting purposes; to render the provisions in the District Municipalities Act for regulation of buildings more stringent in hill municipalities; to prevent adulteration of articles of food and drink and to bring under close control the sale of milk in those localities. The Select Committee on the Madras Estates Land Bill, 1905, completed their labours and the report of the Committee with the bill as amended by them was published during the year. A bill to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888, was also published during the year; but it was not introduced into the Council until after the close of the year. The aim of this bill was to place the administration of the Madras City Police under the control of the Inspector-General of Police and so to bring about the co-operation of the City Police and the District Police in pursuing criminals and following up crime.

124. No drafts of Bills were submitted by the Local Government to the Government of India for introduction into the Governor-General's Legislative Council.

POLICE. (1906.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1906; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—VII. Police.*]

Changes in the Police Force.

125. Several changes were made in the Police Force during the year. The new office of Deputy Inspector-General for Criminal Intelligence and Railways came into being, and a second Superintendent was added to the Railway Police. The Nilgiri sub-division of the Coimbatore district was constituted a separate district, and a second sub-division was formed in Madura with head-quarters at Dindigul. The department is somewhat undermanned in the superior grades and 7 sub-divisions were for varying periods without an officer in charge. The sanctioned strength of the force increased by 1,109, the increase being mainly due to the strengthening of the Armed Reserves and to enlistments for the new grades of Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants and Deputy Superintendents. Temporary establishments were maintained for plague duty and for the Sivakási and Srívaikuntam special forces. Recruitment was easy, though a full supply of literates was not obtainable. The number of vacancies in the permanent force at the close of the year was 250 or 1·1 per cent. Illiteracy decreased from 12·7 to 12·1 per cent. The district head-quarter reserves were brought up to the required strength of constables, and Sergeants were posted where there was accommodation. This increase in strength and the posting of Sergeants have effected a marked improvement in the smartness and efficiency of most of the reserves. The prescribed annual mobilization of the reserve was carried out in all districts except Gódávari, where the reserve was under special mobilization to furnish guards for the Jail Cholera camp at Rajahmundry. There were 2 Superintendents of Railway Police, one for the Madras Railway and one for the South Indian and Southern Mahratta Railways. There was a slight increase of crime, but detection and recovery of lost property showed a marked improvement. A larger number of bad characters, chapperbands, Alagiris, Bhamptas and the like, were prosecuted under the Security Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. The relations between the Railway and District Police were good, and mutual assistance was freely and successfully rendered. Relations with the staffs of the Railway Companies were generally satisfactory. The old system of village beat duty has been abolished, and village officers were encouraged to render due assistance by liberal grants of rewards. The views of the Police Commission in regard to the position of the village police and Magistracy in their relation to the regular police and the necessity for their active co-operation with the latter have been clearly impressed on the superior and subordinate officers of the department. The improvement in the prompt submission of first reports of crime by village magistrates was kept up, and due notice was taken of delays.

Strength.

Reserves.

Railway Police.

Village Police.

Conduct.

126. The conduct of the force showed improvement during the year. There was a marked decrease in the number of departmental punishments, the percentage of men punished being 47·9 compared with 60·4 per cent. in the previous year. A partial explanation is that the infliction of fines was prohibited except in the case of temporary men and for absence without leave. It would appear too that the men have begun to realize the meaning of the approved service rules and take trouble to avoid black marks, which are now a heavier punishment than formerly. Appeals against punishment were much fewer than usual. There were 30 appeals to Government, in all of which the original orders were upheld. There was also a decline in the number of men judicially punished. Of 232 men who were convicted only 51·3 per cent. were punished for offences in their official capacity. The number of men rewarded during the year increased, but the value of the rewards granted declined. This may be due to the fact that Deputy Inspectors-General, who now have the power of sanctioning rewards up to Rs. 25 per case, have been less liberal than the Inspector-General used to be. The number of officers and men rewarded by promotion decreased very considerably. The decline was due to the circumstance that constables can no longer be so promoted under the present system of payment for length of service. The system of granting good-conduct stripes and allowances still continues and 3,021 stripes were awarded. The Tinnevelly police earned a reward offered by the Ceylon Government for the detection of a dacoity which occurred during the pearl fishery. Rs. 269 were paid to the Trichinopoly police for detecting thefts from the Rock Fort temple. Several rewards were received from private parties.

Rewards.

127. The work and administration of the Provincial Training School were highly creditable to the Principal and his staff. The 3 probationary Assistant Superintendents who were under training at the beginning of the year were posted to districts for practical training in August. Four probationers joined the school in December and were under training at the close of the year. Excluding casualties, the strength of the first class of Sub-Inspectors stood at 173 on September 30th and of these 162 were successful in the final examination. All the members of the class were posted to districts on October 1st for a year's practical training, and those who had failed to pass the examination were warned that their probation would cease if the next report was unsatisfactory. The second class of 61 Sub-Inspectors was in session at the close of the year, as also the third class of 117 which was formed in October. A riding class with a stud of 24 horses was started in April. More attention was given to practical instruction both inside and outside the school. Recruit constables continued to be trained at district head-quarters, pending the formation of Central Training schools. The total expenditure rose from 46 to 53½ lakhs, the increase being attributable to the introduction in part of the schemes for the reform of the department which were sanctioned during the year.

Provincial Training School, Vellore.

Cost.

128. The price of food-grains rose during the year, but the volume of grave crime fell from 29,694 to 29,493. There were 48,086 true cases of cognizable crime, a decrease of 1,081. Offences under special and local laws fell from 25,596 to 20,750, noticeably in Madras City (— 2,664) and Malabar (—1,206). There was little variation in the number of nuisance cases, there being an increase of 4,284 in Madras and a decrease of 5,043 in Madura. The change in Madura was due to the award of deterrent punishments by the Bench of Magistrates. There was a fall under the heads of robbery, dacoity, house-breaking and theft, and an increase in cattle theft and murder. Coimbatore came out worst under these heads, and, while no explanation can be given for the large number of murders, the increase in cattle thefts was due to the fact that this crime was systematically brought to light in Madura and Coimbatore districts, where a party of police specially deputed for the purpose has been at work since 1906. The *quasi*-Life Insurance Companies, which have sprung up in the Northern Circars, appear to have led to several murders, for a third party may be insured without reference to him or her, and this affords powerful temptation to the policy-holder to hasten the death of the insured. The Criminal Investigation department is endeavouring to cope with this evil. In one case a man poisoned an old woman whose life he had insured in 5 companies and 18 more policies were found in his house on the lives of others. He was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. Several Government servants were murdered, including a Sub-Inspector of the Salt and Abkári department, a Station-house officer in Vizagapatam, and a Forest watcher and a Forest guard in Kistna. The Abkári officer was killed by a toddy-drawer whom he had detected with unlimed pots, the Police officer by bad characters, and the Forest officials by the victims of extortion. Two reputed sorcerers were killed in Ganjám and Vizagapatam. In Coimbatore a youth of 18 murdered his grandmother to recover a promissory-note which was in her possession, and in 3 cases murder was committed with the intention of foisting the crime on the enemies of the perpetrators. Dacoity flourished chiefly in Coimbatore, Guntúr, Tinnevelly, Nellore, Salem and Madura. In Salem nearly half the dacoities were committed in sheep folds at night, in Tinnevelly many of the cases were merely technical dacoities, and in South Canara a case of torchlight dacoity with murder occurred which caused some sensation in the district. In Madura and Tinnevelly there was an increase of house-breaking. With regard to cattle theft, the special system of registration and surveillance of suspected cattle-thieves and tuppu-kuli (clue-hire) agents proposed for Madura and Coimbatore districts has been in operation since July 1906 and a party of police under an Inspector has been at work in Udamalpet, Dhárápuram and Palni taluks, and has collected evidence against 800 persons, principally Kallars of Madura, with a view to getting them bound over under the Procedure Code. The people now manifest greater confidence in the police, are ready to resist attempts at blackmail, and willingly report cattle thefts. The Kaval system may be said to have ceased to exist in the Udamalpet and Dhárápuram taluks, but work still remains to be done in Madura district. There were 81 cases of offences relating to coin, of which 51·9 per cent. were detected. Twenty chapperbands were brought to book in South Canara and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment. Inquiries were made regarding the operations of the Calcutta Provident Institution, which has committed fraud on a large scale in this Presidency and elsewhere. The manager, proprietor, and

Crime.

Murders.

Dacoities.

Cattle theft.

Counterfeiting.

Cheating.

founder are being prosecuted, with the result that the spread of similar mushroom societies and funds has been checked. The Secretary and Manager of the "Ladies Industrial" Benefit Fund, Royapettah, were also convicted.

Detection.

129. The department was in the throes of reorganisation, which affected the detective agency adversely, but the fact that the figures of detection remained practically the same is worthy of record. The average for cognizable offences, excluding nuisances, was 32·8 per cent. and varied from 63·5 in Madras City to 15·3 in Tinnevelly. The lowest figures relate to dacoity (18·5) and murder (23·2). The amount of property lost (12¾ lakhs) and the percentage recovered (24·5 per cent.) were almost the same as in the preceding year. In Madras City the percentage was 49·8, while in Anantapur it was only 9·4. Out of 15,797 cases prosecuted by the police, 78·7 per cent. ended in conviction, as against 79 in 1905 and 79·1 in 1904. Madras City showed a percentage of 97·1 and Tanjore of 91·7. Tinnevelly and Anantapur were the lowest in the Presidency. Escapes from police custody were 126, of whom 100 were recaptured. In 38 cases the police were held to be free from blame, 24 were punished departmentally and 88 prosecuted, of whom 42 were convicted. Only 0·6 per cent. of cases prosecuted by the police were declared after trial to be false. The number of fresh registrations of bad characters declined under all heads, while 1,686 depredators, receivers and suspects were removed from the registers, and 1,391 were convicted during the year. At the close of the year, 14·6 per cent. of registered bad characters were "out of view." Personal investigation of crime, by Superintendents, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents, shows a falling off. Six Superintendents investigated less than a fourth of the cases reported to them.

Prosecutions.

Habitual offenders.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. (1906.)

[*Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Madras Presidency for the year 1906; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—IV. Criminal Justice.*]

Tribunals.

130. Four new Courts were established during the year. Anjengo and Tangasséri were amalgamated as the district of Anjengo with the Resident in Travancore and Cochin as District Magistrate; a Sub-Divisional Court was established in Madura district (Dévakóttai); a Bench Court was formed at Arni, and the Sub-Judge of Trichinopoly was appointed Assistant Sessions Judge of Coimbatore. The number of Village Magistrates who tried cases fell from 4,362 to 4,182. In Tanjore there were 670, in Anantapur only 14.

State of Crime.

131. There was a decrease in the number of offences both under the Penal Code (— 2,691) and under Special and Local Laws (— 4,174). Prosecutions for contempt of the lawful authority of public servants decreased by 2,065—a decrease due to fewer prosecutions for breaches of the Plague Regulations which accompanied a decrease in plague itself—while the offences of criminal force or assault declined by 1,949. The chief decline under the latter heads was in Madras, where the Presidency Magistrates were stricter in the examination of complainants. There was an increase in offences against public health and convenience, attributable to Police prosecutions in Ganjám during the cholera epidemic and to prosecutions for encroachments and failure to remove prickly-pear in Chingleput. The decline under Special and Local Laws occurred under the Towns Nuisances Act, the Madras Municipal Act, and the Abkári and Salt Acts. There was an increase of 3,117 cases under the City Police Act, which the Chief Presidency Magistrate attributes partly to greater vigilance on the part of the Police and partly to excess of zeal in the prosecution of children. In Salem prosecutions under the Forest Act increased in number by 722, and the chief cause is said to have been the abolition of the permit system during the year. Grave crime has been fully treated under the Police section. It may be noted that under the Indian Penal Code the percentage of convictions for all cases instituted was below the average of the preceding 5 years.

Business in the Courts.

132. The total number of cases and appeals instituted during the year decreased from 299,258 and 10,080 to 291,542 and 9,964 respectively. The number of frivolous and vexatious complaints dealt with under section 250 of Criminal Procedure Code declined from 1,974 to 1818, but, seeing that 11,530 complaints were rejected under section 203, it would appear that sufficient use was not made of the provisions of section 250

for dealing with unnecessary complaints. One hundred and twelve European British subjects were brought to trial, of whom 51 were convicted, 31 under the Indian Penal Code and 20 under Special and Local Laws. The number of cases instituted in Village Magistrates' Courts fell from 11,073 to 10,619. The number of persons under trial was 17,709, of whom 5,508 were convicted, 3,881 being imprisoned and the rest confined in the stocks. The total number of cases instituted in the Courts of regular Magistrates in the mufassal declined from 231,579 to 223,196, but pendency at the close of the year rose from 2,331 to 2,634. The total number of persons under trial was 388,774. Of these 184,576 were convicted, and 3,961 were committed to sessions or sent to a superior Court for enhanced punishment. The number of boys convicted fell from 3,100 to 2,936, but the number of girls rose from 775 to 834, mainly in consequence of convictions under the Forest Act in Coimbatore, Salem, Kurnool and North Arcot. Convictions were obtained in 48·92 per cent. of cases tried. The highest percentage was in the Nilgiris and the lowest in Ganjám, the Gódávari Agency and Anjengo. Of prisoners in custody at the end of the year, one had been awaiting trial for more than 6 months, and 50 for more than 2 months. Fines imposed fell from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees, and of this sum 6·34 lakhs were collected. Whipping was awarded to 3,112 persons, of whom 823 were juveniles. The percentage of whippings inflicted to cases in which whipping might have been awarded was 29·16, a slight increase over last year's figures. Little use was made of the provisions of 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code for the release of first offenders on probation. Only 70 persons were so released. Considering that under the Indian Penal Code alone 956 juveniles were convicted during the year, it appears that Magistrates do not realise the value of this section. The average duration of cases was 5 days, varying from one day in Bench Courts to 19 days in the Courts of Joint Magistrates. The average duration was 90 days in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Bhadrachalam, who explains that the attendance of the accused could only be secured with difficulty in certain cases. The number of witnesses examined was 351,602. In 11 districts no witnesses were detained more than 3 days. In Tinnevelly 249 witnesses were detained over 3 days and it must be noticed that for the last 4 years more witnesses have been detained in Tinnevelly than in any other district. In Madura, where the largest number of witnesses was examined, none were detained for more than 3 days. Diet and travelling expenses decreased, as a new rule was introduced whereby public servants appearing to give evidence in their official capacity draw batta from their own departments. There were 7,814 appeals in the year. The average duration of appeals before Sub-Divisional Magistrates was 16 days, before District Magistrates 19 days. Convictions were confirmed in 60·25 per cent. of appeals. In the Ganjám and Vizagapatam Agency tracts the proportion of unsuccessful appellants was very high, being 88·68 and 79·54 per cent., respectively. During the year 641 revision cases were filed.

Village Magistrates' Courts.

Mufassal Magisterial Courts.

Duration of cases.

Witnesses.

Appellate jurisdiction.

133. There was again an increase in the number of cases committed to Sessions Courts in the mufassal, the total being 1,272. There was an increase of 24 in Canara, largely under murder and culpable homicide. The Sessions Judge of South Canara traces the increase of these offences to the gradual decay of the Alyasantana law of succession in the district. The number of persons tried rose to 3,096, a slight increase. Of these 1,459 were tried by jury, 1,366 with assessors, and 44 partly by jury and partly with assessors, while 227 were tried without either. Eighty-four persons were sentenced to death. The High Court confirmed the sentence in 48 cases, and commuted it in 18. The Jury system worked satisfactorily. The Sessions Judge of Madura states that he prefers jurors who have not received an English education, as they are more in touch with the people. Judges disapproved of the finding of the jury in 38 cases only, while they disagreed with the assessors in 246 cases. The difference is due to the fact that Judges record their own finding in trials with assessors, whereas in trials by jury they do not. The Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly reports that in his experience assessors frequently fail to attend closely to the evidence as they know that the ultimate responsibility for the verdict rests on the Judge. Convictions were obtained in 45·32 per cent. of cases. Forty-four cases were pending at the close of the year. The average duration of trials was 34 days. The number of witnesses detained more than three days increased from 1,791 to 1,921. It was highest in South Canara, Bellary and Kurnool. The amount paid as batta to witnesses was Rs. 43,730. The number of appeals filed was 1,371. Sentences were confirmed in 71·86 cases and the average duration of appeals was 26 days. Revision cases numbered 475; of the petitioners 82·50 per cent. were unsuccessful.

Courts of Session.

Jury system.

Convictions.

Witnesses.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

Presidency Courts.

134. In the Presidency Magistrates' Courts 67,031 cases were instituted. There was a large increase under the City Police Act, 756 juveniles being convicted. The percentage of convictions was 92·52. A sum of Rs. 3,172 levied as fines for cruelty to animals was paid to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

High Court.

135. In the High Court 43 sessions cases were received for trial, concerning 56 persons. Of these 43 were convicted. There were 21 cases of reference under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. Nineteen of these were disposed of, and findings of "guilty" were set aside in 6 cases, and of "not guilty" in 9 cases.

Appellate and revisional jurisdiction.

Excluding 78 appeals from the sentence of death, 701 appeals were filed. There were 113 appeals pending from the previous year. Forty-seven appeals against acquittal and 701 against conviction were disposed of. Of the former 45 per cent. and of the latter 89 per cent. were dismissed. Revision cases totalled 591, and the proceedings of the lower Courts were upheld in 64 per cent. of cases. Two hundred and forty-six miscellaneous applications were disposed of.

PRISONS. (1906.)

[*Report on the Administration of Jails of the Madras Presidency, 1906; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—V. Jails.*]

Accommodation.

136. The number of central jails (8) and district jails (9) underwent no change during the year 1906. Subsidiary jails increased from 304 to 307, new ones being opened at Solavandan in the Madura district, at Dhone in the Kurnool district and at Tiruppúr in the Coimbatore district. The available accommodation at the end of 1906 in the jails was sufficient for 12,136 prisoners against 12,126 in 1905. Cellular accommodation advanced from 3,518 to 3,597. Overcrowding was averted by means of transfers to other jails and by confining excess prisoners for the time being in sheds and workshops.

Prisoners.

137. There were 12,687 prisoners on the 1st January 1906, 92,833 were received and 92,867 discharged during the year, leaving a balance of 12,653 prisoners remaining at the close of the year. The daily average was 12,590 as compared with 12,264 in 1905. The total number of prisoners under trial was 43,751 and the average period of detention pending trial was 16·23 days. There were 24 escapes and 38 deaths amongst under-trials, 21 of the escapes and 28 of the deaths being contributed by sub-jails. Two thousand four hundred and eighty-nine civil prisoners passed through jails and the releases numbered 2,138. One civil prisoner died during the year and 10 others were released by order of Government on account of leprosy or other diseases. The year opened with only 1 State prisoner, confined at Vellore. Another State prisoner was detained in the Vizagapatam jail for a month, but was subsequently released and placed under police surveillance.

Convicts.

138. There were 26,534 convicted prisoners (of whom 1,972 were females) admitted to jail during the year against a total of 29,643 in the previous year. Two thousand and thirty were released on appeal, 23,552 on expiry of sentence, 3,087 under remission rules, 9 by order of Government, 69 were transported, 19 transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, 39 were executed and 223 died. The daily average number of convicts was 10,404 against 10,130 in 1905. Of the admissions 88·2 per cent. were Hindus, 9·3 Muhammadans and 2·4 Christians, the figures for the previous year being 89·7, 8 and 2·3, respectively. The number of convicts under 16 years of age and the percentage of juveniles to total admissions increased from 424 boys and 181 girls and 2·04 in 1905 to 483 boys and 217 girls and 2·63 in 1906. Of 489 youthful offenders under the age of 15 years, 39 boys were transferred to the Reformatory school at Chingleput. Four boys were committed direct to the school by courts. Of the convicts admitted 86·47 per cent. were illiterate. The majority belonged to the agricultural classes, these forming 52·2 per cent. of the whole. Previous convictions were recorded in 3,647 or 13·74 per cent. of the total admissions, as compared with 3,177 and 10·72 per cent. in 1905. The total number of habituals admitted to jail in 1906 was 3,044 as against 2,734 in 1905.

Conduct.

139. Fifteen convicts escaped during the year against 28 in 1905, 10 of whom were recaptured, in addition to 6 others who had escaped during previous years. During the year 1906, jail offences decreased from 11,326 to 10,308, and punishments

from 11,409 to 10,399. Awards of penal diet declined and corporal punishment was less freely resorted to. Habituals in the jail numbered 21 per cent. of the whole, but received no less than 48·18 per cent. of the punishments, and 13 of the 19 whippings recorded. The number of convicts released during 1906 who had earned remission was 3,087 as compared with 2,673 in 1905. This was the largest number so released in any year during the past 10 years. In the year 1906, 1,358 convicts earned special remission for 12 months' uninterrupted good conduct.

Vital Statistics.

140. Vital statistics of jails were not as satisfactory as in the previous 4 years. The total admissions to hospital during the year 1906 were 6,521. Although the daily average number of sick was only 233 against 234 in 1905, which gives a ratio per mille of 18·5, yet the mortality rose from 184 deaths or 15 per 1,000 in 1905 to 262 deaths or 20·8 per 1,000 in 1906. Fifty-five deaths were due to cholera. The death-rate from causes other than cholera was 16·4 per mille against 13·8 in the year 1905. Of 19,978 convicts discharged during 1906, 64·4 per cent. gained weight, 17·2 per cent. lost weight and 18·4 per cent. remained stationary. The special ward for tubercular diseases in the Bellary jail was completed.

Financial.

141. The total expenditure of the department, excluding outlay on jail buildings by the Public Works department, amounted to Rs. 14,16,134 and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 46,057. The cost of general supervision, establishment, diet, hospital and sanitation increased owing to the larger population and to the high ruling prices of the staple grains. The gross cost of maintaining a prisoner in 1906 was Rs. 69–9–9 and the net cost Rs. 65–2–0 as compared with Rs. 65–10–10 and Rs. 54–15–0, respectively, in 1905. The cost of dieting was Rs. 33 per prisoner against Rs. 28 in 1905. The net cash earnings by prisoners on manufactures (including cash balance) were Rs. 56,852–11–0 against Rs. 1,31,757–1–0 in 1905 and the value of the supplies made by the jail to public departments was Rs. 3,09,923 against Rs. 4,01,703 in 1905. The total value of the convict labour supplied to the Public Works department during 1906 was Rs. 6,402 against Rs. 5,154 in 1905. The outlay on jail buildings during 1906 amounted to Rs. 1,14,991–11–4 against Rs. 1,85,848–9–10 in 1905. With a rise in the daily average number of convicts in jails, the average number under sentence of labour on working days advanced from 9,957 in 1905 to 10,228 in 1906. The percentage employed on manufactures fell from 39·44 to 38·94, but the average number employed on buildings rose from 394·37 to 401·87.

CIVIL JUSTICE. (1906.)

[*Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Madras Presidency for the year 1906; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—III. Civil Justice.*]

Tribunals.

142. Few changes took place in the established courts during the year. The Court of the Subordinate Judge of South Canara was abolished and re-established at Chittoor, while a Subordinate Judge was temporarily deputed to Vizagapatam to relieve the District Court from the extra pressure of work created by the heavy suits relating to the Vizianagram Zamindari. In the new District of Anjengo a District Munsif's Court was created, while some slight modifications were made with regard to local jurisdiction in Gódávari and elsewhere. The total number of Village Courts increased by over 300. The increase was greatest in Malabar and Nellore. Bench Courts were also established in 5 fresh districts, and there are now only 4 districts—South Canara, Malabar, Ganjám and Cuddapah—without them.

Litigation.

143. The number of suits instituted throughout the Presidency was 389,798, an increase of 13 per cent. The increase lay principally in the Courts of the District Munsifs, but other courts, Village, District, Revenue, and Presidency also showed a substantial increase. Tanjore as usual maintains its pre-eminence, contributing 12 per cent. of mufassal litigation. In Bellary and Anantapur there was only one suit for every 419 persons, in Tanjore for every 51. The number of appeals increased from 10 to 11 thousand, a total below that of 1904, while the value of the subject-matter rose from 4 to $6\frac{1}{4}$ crores of rupees, an increase largely due to the suit brought against the Secretary of State for the Tanjore Palace Estate at a valuation of $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees. Suits instituted in Village Courts increased by 2,000 and show a

Village Courts.

total of 96,040, a much smaller increase than that of the previous year. Malabar, as last year, showed the greatest increase, while Gódávari and Trichinopoly show a fall of over 1,000. The increase in Malabar is due to the increase in the number of courts, while the decrease in the latter districts is credited to the good season. In Revenue Courts over 1,000 more suits were filed, but the total (8,456) only slightly exceeded that of 1904. The cause of the increase was a great revival of litigation between the Raja of Kárvétnagar and the mortgagees of his villages. In Tanjore there was a decrease of over 1,500 and it is satisfactory to learn that this is due to a fresh system of settlement between landlord and tenant. In the District Munsifs' Courts a new record was established with totals of 92,497 ordinary and 145,405 small cause suits. The abolition of the additional Subordinate Judges at Rajahmundry and Mangalore and the bad season in Salem accounted for local increases in ordinary suits, but the general rise throughout the Presidency has not been explained. As regards small cause suits the Estate of Kárvétnagar was responsible for a considerable proportion of the increase. There was a slight fall in the number of ordinary suits filed before Subordinate Judges, but small cause suits rose to 23,826, an increase of over 1,000. No satisfactory explanation is offered, but the increase is distributed over a number of districts. The files of the District Courts call for little remark, a slight increase of ordinary suits and a decrease of small cause cases may be noted. The number of appeals in District and Subordinate Courts rose from 8,347 to 9,389, the increase being due to the large number of rent appeals in Kistna and Chingleput. In the Presidency Town, the Court of Small Causes and the City Civil Court show slight increases, whereas the High Court shows a decrease in the quantity of original suits with an increase in value. The number of appeals fell below the average.

Revenue Courts.

District Munsifs' Courts.

Subordinate Judges' Courts.

District Courts.

Courts in the Presidency Town.

Pendency in Courts of Original jurisdiction in the Mufassal.

144. The number of pending cases increased largely in the majority of Original Courts, the exceptions being the Agency Courts and the Cantonment Small Cause Court. The increase in pendency was principally due to the large number of fresh cases filed. For instance Village Courts disposed of 2,373 more cases than in the previous year, yet their pendency increased by 275. In the Revenue Courts, on the other hand, there was a fall in the number of suits disposed of, and the number of pending suits rose from 9,700 to 11,118. In North Arcot where the arrears amounted to 980, there was an abnormal increase of institutions before the Divisional Officer of Ránipet especially during the last quarter of the year. Of 1,266 suits pending in Kistna, 1,130 had been pending for over 3 months, and of these 636 were awaiting the disposal of connected appeals in the District Court. In the Agency Courts, the number of suits disposed of increased from 959 to 1,154, while the pendency was reduced from 188 to 184. In the District Munsifs' Courts the number of both ordinary and small cause suits disposed of was the highest on record, being 89,661 ordinary suits and 144,409 small cause suits, but the pendency increased from 27,979 to 31,412, in ordinary suits, and from 11,337 to 13,712 in Small Cause Courts. In the Subordinate Judges' Courts on the other hand the disposal of ordinary suits fell from 960 to 840, but the number of small cause suits disposed of rose from 22,553, to 23,553, of which only 6,876 were contested. Execution petitions in mufassal courts numbered 285,088, of which 254,120 were disposed of, arrears increasing from 28,644 to 30,970, while miscellaneous applications numbered 355,802, of which 342,747 were disposed of. One thousand four hundred and ninety-nine judgment-debtors were imprisoned, and 930 insolvency petitions were received.

Revenue Courts.

Agency Courts.

District Munsifs' Courts.

Subordinate Judges' Courts.

Duration of Trials.

145. The average duration of contested suits in Revenue Courts was high in Kistna (158 days), Salem (149), Anantapur (145), Cuddapah (145), Guntúr (111) and Madura (103), and of uncontested suits in Salem (152 days) and South Arcot (102 days). In Salem the delays are said to be due to frequent changes of officers and to delays in the High Court. The Head Assistant Collector, Ramnad, explains that other branches of his work were heavy and interfered with the disposal of revenue cases. Among Agency Courts, that of the Assistant Agent, Pólavaram, stands out conspicuously, for the average duration of contested suits extended to 509 days. This is due to the long adjournments granted in a particular suit for the purpose of ascertaining the legal representatives of the deceased plaintiff. The Munsifs of Koraput (282 days), Golgonda (301 days) and Jeypore (354 days) show considerable delays for courts of summary jurisdiction. The duration of contested ordinary suits in District Munsifs' Courts exceeded 1 year in Srírangam, and in the case of 7 other Courts—Peddápuram, Tenali, Trichinopoly, Chittoor, Bezwada, Guntúr, and Alathur—exceeded 300 days. In the Subordinate Judges' Courts the average duration in the disposal of contested ordinary suits exceeded 1 year in Tanjore (479 days), Madura West (383 days) and

Revenue Courts.

Agency Courts.

District Munsifs' Courts.

Subordinate Judges' Courts.

Palghat (377 days) and in 4 other courts, viz., Cocanada, Madura East, Tinnevelly and Negapatam, ranged from 304 to 361 days. Uncontested ordinary suits exceeded 100 days in the case of Tinnevelly and the Nilgiris. Contested ordinary suits averaged 605 days in the District Court of Kurnool, 567 in the case of Trichinopoly, and 459 at Vizagapatam. In the latter court the Vizianagram succession suits afford sufficient justification for the delays. In North Arcot only one uncontested suit was disposed of and it lasted for 526 days. In Trichinopoly a similar suit took 401 days, and in the same court contested and uncontested small cause suits averaged 408 and 253 days respectively. Arrears increased in all classes of courts. In Subordinate Judges' Courts 1,688 appeals were disposed of, an increase of 126 over last year. In Cocanada uncontested appeals average 270 days and contested 297 days, while in Kistna the average of contested cases exceeded 7 months. In District Courts on the other hand, the number of appeals disposed of after contest fell from 5,958 to 5,525, while the average duration was very high in Bellary (426 days), Salem (413 days), Kistna (318), Vizagapatam (299), North Arcot and Coimbatore (298). Kurnool, Madura, Gódávari, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Cuddapah and North Malabar also exceeded 6 months. Uncontested appeals exceeded the half-year in 6 districts, viz., Coimbatore, North Arcot, Kurnool, Chingleput, Cuddapah and North Malabar.

District Courts.

Pendency in Mufassal Appellate Courts.

Subordinate Judges' Courts.

District Courts.

146. In the Presidency Court of Small Causes 20,290 cases were disposed of, only 3,061 being contested. Arrears increased from 2,043 to 2,689, as did the average duration of contested and uncontested suits, which was 89 and 41 respectively. Of 16,028 execution petitions for disposal, final orders were passed on 14,492, while of 5,405 miscellaneous applications 5,081 were disposed of. Four hundred and thirty-two judgment-debtors were imprisoned. In the City Civil Court 250 suits were disposed of out of 434, arrears increasing from 84 to 184. The average duration of contested suits rose from 121 to 212 days, and of uncontested suits from 28 days to 48. There were 451 execution petitions and 1,100 miscellaneous applications for disposal, while final orders were passed in 374 and 1,071 cases respectively. The number of original suits for disposal in the High Court increased from 451 to 467. Two hundred and fifty-nine were disposed of and arrears were reduced from 218 to 208. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits was 397 and 169 days respectively. Of 180 execution petitions 96 were disposed of, and 16 judgment-debtors were imprisoned. The number of miscellaneous applications disposed of was 1,205. There were 1,088 first appeals and 4,132 second appeals for disposal. Three hundred and fifty-five and 931 were disposed of, and the arrears at the end of the year were 733 and 3,201 respectively. This represents two years' work in first appeals and three years' work in second appeals. Of revision petitions 671 were received and 452 were disposed of, the arrears rising from 452 to 671. Thirteen referred cases and 2,316 out of 2,690 miscellaneous cases were disposed of. Fifteen applications for leave to appeal to the Privy Council were received and 101 (including batches of 75, 12 and 6 respectively) were pending from the previous year. One hundred and six were disposed of and leave to appeal was granted in 5 cases. There were 10 cases pending before the Privy Council, of which 3 were concluded, the decree of the High Court being confirmed. Two hundred and fifty applications were filed under the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the arrears at the close of the year were 449. Of the 296 persons who applied 21 were Government servants, 13 Government pensioners, 123 employés of private individuals or companies, 91 traders, and the remaining 48 were unemployed. The total amount of debts in respect of which relief was sought was Rs. 3,14,52,794. Protection was granted in 179 cases.

Courts in the Presidency Town.

The City Civil Court.

The High Court, Original side.

Appellate side.

Insolvent Court.

147. The total receipts of civil and criminal courts increased from Rs. 65,75,564 to Rs. 67,21,506 and the charges fell from Rs. 52,82,213 to Rs. 52,12,209. Process fee receipts in the mufassal amounted to Rs. 13,53,020, while the charges of the process service establishment were Rs. 7,18,531. The question whether the scale can be reduced is under the consideration of the High Court.

Financial.

148. Four advocates, one attorney-at-law, and 51 vakils were enrolled during the year. Pleadership certificates were granted by the High Court to 164 pleaders and 2,560 certificates were renewed.

Enrolments.

REGISTRATION. (1906.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in the Madras Presidency for the year 1906; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—IX. Registration; G.O., No. 787, Judicial, dated 3rd May 1907.*]

Registration offices. 149. During the year nine new sub-registry offices were opened, one in each of the districts of Gódávari, Nellore, Madras-Chingleput, Tanjore, Coimbatore, three in North Malabar and one in South Malabar. The sub-registry office at Yemmiganúru in Bellary which was in charge of an *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar was placed in charge of a special officer. The total number of registration offices at the end of the year was 463, of which 22 were under Registrars, 430 under Sub-Registrars and 11 in charge of Revenue officers.

Registration. 150. The number of registrations in 1906 was 1,142,465 against 1,061,594 in 1905. This beats the previous year's record. The increase occurred in all the districts except Nellore, where, owing to the very liberal grant of State loans in the fasli year 1315, there was a large decrease under mortgages; but as there was also an increase under other heads, the net decrease in the district was only 760. The percentage of the total increase was 7·62. All the important classes of documents showed an increase. Under sales of the value of Rs. 100 and above the rate was 11 per cent., under sales of the value below Rs. 100, 7 per cent., under mortgages 7 per cent., and under leases 6 per cent. The number of documents registered whose registration was compulsory increased from 936,862 to 1,012,305 and optional registrations from 79,553 to 82,904. The aggregate value of the documents registered rose from 23·48 crores of rupees in 1905 to 25·68 crores and the average value of a registered transaction from Rs. 221 in 1905 to Rs. 225 in 1906.

Prosecutions. 151. There were thirteen prosecutions under section 82 of the Registration Act instituted by officers of the department. Nine resulted in conviction and one in acquittal; the other three cases were pending at the close of the year.

Documents copied. 152. The percentage of documents transcribed in the registers on the day of presentation fell from 60 per cent. in 1905 to 55·71 per cent. in 1906. This decrease was due to heavy registrations in most offices. The number of documents refused registration in 1906 was 1,736 against 1,603 in 1905.

Financial. 153. The total income for the year rose from Rs. 15·85 lakhs in 1905 to Rs. 16·85 lakhs in 1906 and the expenditure from Rs. 10·86 lakhs in 1905 to Rs. 11·31 lakhs in 1906.

Inspections. 154. The Inspector-General inspected 55 offices. All the sub-offices excepting three were inspected by the District Registrars, and 148 offices were inspected by Revenue officers. Of the three offices not inspected one was newly opened and the other two at Anjengo and Tangasséri are inspected in alternate years.

Notaries Public. (1906-1907.) 155. The number of registering officers who were Notaries Public in 1906–1907 was the same as in 1905–1906, viz., 220. Of them eighteen officers exercised functions as Notaries Public against thirteen in 1905–1906. The number of negotiable instruments dealt with by them in 1906–1907 was 163 (138 bills of exchange and 25 promissory notes) against 109 (88 bills and 21 notes) in 1905–1906. Of the instruments dealt with, 136 bills and 24 notes were noted and only 1 note and 2 bills were protested in 1906–1907, as against 85 bills and 21 notes noted, and 3 bills protested in 1905–1906. One hundred and twenty-eight of the instruments were for non-payment and 35 for non-acceptance against 78 and 31 respectively in 1905–1906. The aggregate value of the transanctions was Rs. 1·88 lakhs in 1906–1907 against Rs. 1·08 lakhs in 1905–1906. Fees realised in 1906–1907 amounted to Rs. 475–6–0 and disbursements to Rs. 76–4–6. The balance of Rs. 399–1–6 was credited to Government. A sum of Rs. 52–15–0 was debited to charges of Notaries Public on account of seals supplied. There was no inspection by District Judges under rule 4 of the Notarial Rules.

Registered Companies. (1906-1907.) 156. During the year 240 companies were registered against 442 in the previous year. Of these 112 were joint stock companies and the rest (128) were limited by guarantee, the numbers for the previous year being 112 and 330 respectively. The falling off was confined to companies by guarantee which were mostly provident societies and was due to stringent enforcement of the law on provident societies. The decrease was marked in Coimbatore and in Gódávari, in each of which only 7 were

registered against 124 and 85 respectively in the previous year. Of the 112 companies limited by shares 39 were banking and loan companies, 45 insurance, 14 trading, 8 mills and presses, 4 mining and quarrying, 1 sugar manufacture and 1 hotel. The aggregate nominal and paid-up capital of these companies were Rs. 1,45,80,625 and Rs. 12,27,919 respectively. The Indian Bank (Limited) with a nominal capital of 20 lakhs, the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company were among those started during the year. The number of societies limited by guarantee was the largest in Madura, viz., 77. All the 128 companies except two were provident societies, these two being the South Indian Athletic Association (Limited), Madras, and S.A.V. School Committee, Tuticorin. The total membership of these companies was 185,377. One hundred and fifty-one companies were wound up during the year, of which 61 were limited by shares. The aggregate nominal and paid-up capital of the wound-up joint stock companies were over Rs. 34·46 lakhs and Rs. 16·41 lakhs respectively During the year 293 companies increased their capital, the aggregate increase in the nominal capital being nearly Rs. 37,99,450 and in the paid-up capital Rs. 41.72,898, and 41 companies reduced their paid-up capital, the aggregate decrease being Rs. 4·95 lakhs. The total number of registered companies at work at the end of 1906-1907 was 1,064, of which 579 were companies limited by shares and 485 limited by guarantee as against 975, 528 and 447 respectively in the preceding year. Their total nominal and paid-up capitals were Rs. 9,09,72,276 and Rs. 3,86,33,309 respectively against Rs. 7,60,38,863 and Rs. 3,53,69,234 in the previous year. The average paid-up capital of the joint stock companies during the year was Rs. 66,724 against Rs. 66,987 in 1905-1906. The amount of fees received during the year amounted to Rs. 44,539 against Rs. 69,298 in the previous year.

LOCAL BOARDS ADMINISTRATION. (1906-1907.)

[*Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XVIII. Local Boards.*]

Local Boards and Union Panchayats.

157. The Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, as amended by Madras Act VI of 1900, continued to be in operation in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras where the Madras City Municipal Act III of 1904 was in force. There were 23 District Boards as in the previous year consisting of the Collector of the District as *ex-officio* member and President and not less than 24 other members, the Revenue Divisional Officers also being *ex-officio* members. In the case of the Nilgiri District Board, however, the minimum number excluding the President was 12. At the close of the year, the actual strength of these Boards was 710, or 17 less than in the previous year, while the sanctioned number of members continued the same (747). Of the total number, 109 were *ex-officio* members; 279 (75 officials and 204 non-officials) were nominated members; and 322 (107 officials and 215 non-officials) were elected by the Taluk Boards, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 109, 276 and 342. Half of the Members of the District Boards were elected by the Taluk Boards in all districts except Koraput and the Nilgiris, where there are no Taluk Boards, and Gódávari where the number of elected members was fixed at less than one half. The District Boards held 252 meetings, and the average attendance of members at each meeting rose from 18 to 19 (8 officials and 11 non-officials), although the average strength of each Board had fallen from 32 to 31.

District Boards.

158. There were 82 Taluk Boards, each Board being composed of the Revenue Divisional Officer as *ex-officio* member and President and not less than 12 other members appointed by Government. The sanctioned strength of these Boards continued at 1,223, and at the close of the year there were 1,208 members, of whom 367 were officials and 841 non-officials against 369 and 837 in the previous year. The number of meetings held by these Boards was 1,054, or 11 more than in the previous year, and the average attendance of the members at each meeting was 9 (3 officials and 6 non-officials) out of an average strength of 15 for each Board. The powers of reappointing members originally appointed by Government and of accepting the resignation of members of the District and Taluk Boards were, as usual, exercised by the Presidents of District Boards.

Taluk Boards.

159. In all districts except South Canara, Malabar and the Nilgiris, the Taluk Boards had Union Panchayats working as their agents, each Panchayat consisting of not less than 5 members, the headmen of the Revenue villages or portions thereof

Union Panchayats.

included in the Unions being *ex-officio* members and the other members being appointed by the President of the District Board. There were 382 such Union Panchayats with 3,626 members, an increase of one Panchayat and 37 members. Of the members, 812 were village officers, 290 other officials and 2,524 non-officials. The Panchayats held in all 5,023 meetings, or 47 less than in 1905–1906. These bodies attended to village sanitary arrangements and to the construction, repair and lighting of roads in the villages included in the Unions, while in some cases the control of choultries and markets was specially entrusted to them by the Taluk Boards with the funds necessary for their upkeep. The working of the Local Boards and Union Panchayats continued to be on the whole satisfactory.

Receipts.

160. Land cess was levied at one anna per rupee of the assessment in all districts except South Canara, Malabar and the Nilgiris where the rates varied from As. 1-4 to As. 2. In Tanjore one-fourth of the receipts under this head was, as usual, set apart for railway construction. A special railway cess of three pies in the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied lands was also levied in the districts of South Arcot, Coimbatore, Guntúr, Kistna, Kurnool, Madura, Salem and Tinnevelly. In Trichinopoly, however, the levy of the cess was suspended with effect from fasli 1316 pending a decision as to the construction of the Trichinopoly-Tirukkóyilúr line. Tolls upon carriages, carts and animals were levied in all the districts of the Presidency, having been introduced for the first time in Gódávari, and were collected at 325 places or 18 more than in the previous year. House-tax was levied in all Unions, the maximum rates having been adopted in 292 Unions, three-fourths rates in 60, two-thirds rates in 5, and half rates in the remaining 25. Excluding transactions under debt heads, and contributions made by one District Board to another, the opening balance of the year was Rs. 43,03,642 against Rs. 31,49,875 in 1905–1906. Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,30,56,763, or Rs. 2,57,471 more than in the previous year. Excluding receipts from the special railway cess, the revenue from rates and taxes rose by Rs. 29,344, which was made up of an increase of Rs. 1,54,140 under tolls and of Rs. 18,620 under house-tax, counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 1,43,416 under land cess. The decrease under land cess was the net result of a rise of Rs. 1,17,342 in 8 districts and a fall of Rs. 2,60,758 in the remaining 15 districts. The decrease occurred chiefly in Guntúr (Rs. 43,030), Malabar (Rs. 25,473), Salem (Rs. 23,247), and Ganjám (Rs. 22,040). The smaller collections were due to the absence of large arrears at the commencement of the year, while the increases were due to the adjustment of the arrears of previous years. The increase under tolls occurred chiefly in Madura (Rs. 44,481) and Trichinopoly (Rs. 40,287) and was due to the redistribution of the existing toll-gates and the opening of additional gates, and to the raising of the rate of tolls. The increase in receipts from house-tax occurred chiefly in North Arcot (Rs. 4,204), Madura (Rs. 3,255), Guntúr (Rs. 2,940) and Gódávari (Rs. 2,910). Grants from Provincial funds amounted to Rs. 27,53,457 against Rs. 26,49,624 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 1,00,411 were on account of public works, Rs. 11,79,350 for education, Rs. 6,281 for hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 13,152 for choultries, Rs. 1,32,614 for general purposes, Rs. 13,14,000 for expenditure mainly on roads and bridges out of the special assignment of 14 lakhs made by the Government of India and Rs. 7,649 to the Nellore and Trichinopoly districts for the survey and classification of whole inam villages. The grants for public works were paid chiefly to the District Board of the Nilgiris (Rs. 59,290) in view of the smallness of its revenue, and to that of Koraput (Rs. 23,000) for the upkeep of the roads taken over from Government on the constitution of Local Boards in the Agency tracts. The contribution on account of education consisted chiefly of the grant of six lakhs made by the Government of India in aid of elementary education and of grants made in order to enable the Local Boards to pay teaching grants to elementary schools. The grants to hospitals and dispensaries were made up principally of the Provincial share of the pay and allowances of the medical subordinates attached to the medical institutions maintained by the Local Boards, while that for choultries was paid to the Local Boards in 8 districts in lieu of lands originally assigned for the upkeep of the choultries by their founders and subsequently resumed by Government. Of the grants for general purposes, Rs. 51,710 were given to the District Board of the Nilgiris in consideration of the smallness of its revenue.

Expenditure.

161. The total charges of the year excluding those under debt heads and contributions made by one District Board to another amounted to Rs. 1,14,08,809 or Rs. 2,36,716 less than in the previous year and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 59,51,596.

162. The expenditure on public works fell from Rs. 56,43,634 to Rs. 52,11,236. Of this sum Rs. 18,07,740 were spent on the construction of roads, bridges, school houses, dispensaries and markets and Rs. 34,03,496 on repairs to existing works. One hundred and fifty-five miles of road were newly constructed and 22,538 miles were repaired at a cost of Rs. 3,49,473 and Rs. 29,26,034, respectively, while in the previous year 269 miles of road were constructed and 22,846 miles repaired at an outlay of Rs. 4,25,601 and Rs. 30,20,530 respectively. Except in Koraput where the supervision of public works was left to the Taluk officials, the Local Boards continued to maintain their own engineering establishments; but in a few cases the construction and maintenance of roads running along tank bunds and canal or channel banks were entrusted to the Public Works Department for execution. Public works.

163. The Local Boards maintained 128 hospitals and 231 dispensaries against 127 and 239, respectively, in the previous year. The cost of maintaining these institutions fell from Rs. 6,69,429 to Rs. 6,31,876, while the number of patients treated in them rose from 3,278,365 to 3,304,917. There were 273 midwives in the service of the Local Boards costing Rs. 37,420 and they attended in all 21,339 cases of labour, while in 1905–1906, 271 midwives were maintained at a cost of Rs. 37,681, who attended 22,167 cases. The District Boards employed 717 vaccinators including probationers. The average cost of each successful operation by Local Fund vaccinators was As. 2–11 or 5 pies more than in the previous year. Medical institutions. Vaccination.

164. The outlay on sanitation fell from Rs. 6,01,023 to Rs. 5,82,436, the decrease occurring chiefly under improvement of water-supply. Sanitation.

165. The balance in favour of the Railway Guarantee fund of the Tanjore District Board at the beginning of the year was Rs. 7,23,200 in Government securities and Rs. 3,27,105 in cash. Receipts amounted to Rs. 6,03,305, and working expenses to Rs. 3,39,637. The survey of the Kumbakónam-Mannárgudi and Tirutturaipúndi-Védáranniyam lines cost Rs. 402 and Rs. 34,847 were spent on construction work. In addition to this, Rs. 71,166 were credited to Provincial funds on account of the instalment of the loan due to Government and Rs. 25,514 were paid to the debenture holders as interest. The working of the railway brought in a net profit of Rs. 2,63,668 or 5·6 per cent. of the capital outlay. The balance in favour of this fund at the end of the year was Rs. 11,23,200 in Government securities and Rs. 45,017 in cash. **Tanjore District Board Railway.**

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MUFASSAL. (1906–1907.)

[*Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XVII. Municipalities.*]

166. The number of Municipal Councils continued to be 60. The period of supersession of the Municipal Council of Kumbakónam expired on 31st March 1906 and a new council consisting of 12 members was formed on 1st April 1906, the remaining 12 councillors being subsequently elected by the rate-payers and inhabitants of the town. On the 31st March 1907, the several Municipal Councils including that of Kumbakónam had a total strength of 940 members, of whom 69 were *ex-officio* councillors, 410 were nominated by Government and 461 elected by the tax-payers and inhabitants, as compared with 70, 415 and 420, respectively, in the previous year. Including the elected members, 197 were officials and 743 were non-officials against 211 and 694, respectively, in 1905–1906. The number of European and Eurasian members was 157 and that of Indians 783. Five councils, namely, those of Ellore, Kurnool, Tiruppattúr, Mannárgudi and Tinnevelly, consisted entirely of Indian members. The total number of meetings held by the Municipal Councils was 1,489 and the average attendance at each meeting was 8·7 or 51·2 per cent. of the sanctioned strength. The system of appointing councillors by election was actually in force in 58 municipalities. Of these, 50 were divided into wards for electoral purposes, while in the remaining 8 the elections were made by the town as a whole. As in the previous year, the privilege of electing the Chairman was enjoyed by 35 Municipal Councils. **General.**

167. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 11,53,803 against Rs. 9,74,496 in 1905–1906 and current receipts rose from Rs. 38,34,977 to Rs. 39,04,547. The principal taxes continued to be those on buildings and lands, water and drainage tax and the tax on arts; and the revenue derived from these sources amounted to **Receipts.**

Rs. 10,62,108, Rs. 2,55,429 and Rs. 2,22,347, respectively, against Rs. 10,07,207, Rs. 2,13,151 and Rs. 2,19,058 in 1905–1906. The income from tolls rose from Rs. 4,35,322 to Rs. 4,63,739. Fees and revenue from educational institutions amounted to Rs. 1,47,588 against Rs. 1,46,424 in 1905–1906. Grants from Provincial funds totalled Rs. 1,31,815 against Rs. 2,29,576 in the previous year. Loans from Government amounted to Rs. 2,61,760 against Rs. 2,60,700 in 1905–1906. Of this Rs. 46,500, Rs. 90,000 and Rs. 68,760, respectively, were taken by the Municipal Councils of Cocanada, Nellore and Vellore for water-works, Rs. 16,500 by the Municipal Council of Karúr for the provision of additional house-sites in the town, and Rs. 40,000 by the Madura Municipality for the construction of a market. A loan of Rs. 3,000 was raised in the open market by the Municipal Council of Tellicherry for the construction of an incinerator.

Incidence of Taxation.

168. The average incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population rose from Rs. 1–1–10 to Rs. 1–2–11. In the three hill stations of Ootacamund, Coonoor and Kodaikánal the incidence of taxation was Rs. 6–2–11, Rs. 4–12–4 and Rs. 4–3–6, respectively, while the incidence in the plains varied from Rs. 1–15–6 in Tuticorin to As. 9–2 in Srívilliputtúr.

Expenditure.

169. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 39,25,057 against Rs. 36,83,673 in the previous year. Increases occurred under conservancy, road cleaning and road making, lighting, repayment of interest on debt and advances, and investments, which were partly counterbalanced by a decrease under public works and compensation for lands. A sum of Rs. 9,37,431 or Rs. 50,691 less than in the previous year was spent on public works. The construction and repair of municipal roads absorbed 76·2 per cent. of the revenue from tolls. Certain experimental works (sinking of twin wells) in Bezwada and the extension and improvement of the water-works in Coonoor were undertaken in the year. Schemes for the improvement of water-supply were under execution in Nellore, Gudiyáttam and Vellore, and the Ootacamund drainage scheme was also in progress. There was at least one hospital or dispensary in each municipality, for the maintenance of which a contribution was generally received from Local Funds. In these institutions 27,263 in-patients and 1,537,032 out-patients were treated against 25,736 and 1,548,950, respectively, in 1905–1906 and the cost of maintenance was Rs. 3,59,432 or Rs. 4,993 less than in the previous year. Expenditure on conservancy rose from Rs. 8,91,794 to Rs. 9,37,904 and the cost of lighting amounted to Rs. 1,37,871 against Rs. 1,27,022 in the previous year.

Public Works.

Medical Relief.

Sanitation. Lighting.

Debt.

170. The amount of public debt outstanding against the several municipalities at the end of the year was Rs. 25,00,367, towards the repayment of which a sinking fund of Rs. 1,41,053 has been formed.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MADRAS CITY. (1906–1907.)

Financial.

171. The following is an abstract of receipts and charges for the year 1906–1907 :—

Receipts.

	Rs.
Opening balance	3,92,603
Municipal rates and taxes	13,30,585
Revenue derived from municipal property, etc.	3,56,977
Grants and contributions	3,54,000
Miscellaneous	1,18,586
Extraordinary and debt	1,37,198
Advances recovered	15,901
	23,13,247
Grand Total ...	27,05,850

Charges.

	Rs.
Public works	6,37,537
Education	47,567
Sanitation and medical services	5,11,933
Miscellaneous municipal purposes ...	2,19,245
Supervision and management	1,07,462
Repayment of debt	1,24,585
Interest on loans	2,53,668
Advances recoverable	2,970
Refund of other than current collections...	48,618
Discount	1,838
Pensions and gratuities	21,411
	19,76,834
Closing balance	7,29,016
Grand Total ...	27,05,850

The total receipts in the previous year amounted to Rs. 28,18,251, and the charges to Rs. 27,55,300. The income from municipal rates and taxes was Rs. 13,30,585, or Rs. 1,30,803 in excess of the previous year, due chiefly to the increase of rates under water and drainage tax from 4 to 5½ per cent. during the first half year

and to 6½ per cent. during the second half year. The incidence of taxation was Rs. 2-9-10 against Rs. 2-5-8 in 1905-1906. The revenue derived from municipal property and powers fell from Rs. 3,74,021 to Rs. 3,56,977, and this was chiefly due to a large rebate allowed to the sewage farm contractor on account of part of the farm having been washed away by the sea and to a further extent having been left uncultivated for lack of sewage. The contribution from Government was made up of Rs. 32,050, the usual yearly contribution, and a further free grant of 3 lakhs of rupees for the improvement of water-supply and drainage, and Rs. 21,950, subsidy for payment of educational grants, amounting in all to Rs. 3,54,000 against Rs. 3,65,510. The miscellaneous receipts were in excess of the previous year by Rs. 31,799 due principally to greater realizations under payment for water for non-domestic purposes, the charges for which were increased from As. 8 to As. 12 for 1,000 gallons from 1st October 1906. The net amount of debt at the close of the year was Rs. 47,77,085. A sum of Rs. 40,275 was paid during the year towards the Government instalment loan of 1905 of Rs. 7,00,000, and Rs. 2,53,668 towards interest on other loans. Government promissory notes and municipal debentures to the extent of Rs. 1,18,700 were purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,17,028. The amount at credit of the sinking fund at the end of the year on account of the several loans exclusive of the instalment loan was thus raised to Rs. 20,62,300 in Government promissory notes and Madras municipal debentures, and Rs. 1,340 in cash.

Public Works.

172. The outlay on Public Works was Rs. 6,37,537, or 32·25 per cent. of the total expenditure, against Rs. 13,75,294. Of this sum Rs. 2,01,082, or 31·54 per cent., were spent on new works, Rs. 3,65,193, or 57·28 per cent., on repairs and Rs. 50,878, or 7·98 per cent., on establishment. Sanction was given in January 1907 for the raising in the open market of a loan for the construction of a model parcherry, an infectious diseases hospital and a sheep slaughter-house, and the loan was floated in February, the average rate obtained being 98·16. Four new culverts were constructed. On repairs to communications Rs. 1,62,750 were spent against Rs. 1,75,963 in the previous year. During the year 27·86 miles of road were reformed against 28·17 miles in 1905-1906: 3 miles 1 furlong and 186 yards of roads were metalled for the first time.

Buildings.

Communications.

Drainage.

173. The new drainage works were temporarily suspended under the orders of Government, and the Engineer of the Corporation was called upon to submit, in consultation with the Sanitary Engineer to Government, detailed plans and estimates for remedying the defects in the works already executed in the five sections of the City for the professional scrutiny and sanction of the Public Works department and to take up at once, in consultation with the Sanitary Engineer to Government, the preparation of detailed estimates for the drainage of Tondiarpet section on the lines suggested by that officer. The serious nuisance occasioned by the overflow of sewage into the Kelly drain demanded attention in preference to all other drainage proposals and a scheme for satisfactorily abolishing the nuisance was under active preparation during the last quarter of the year. During the year 7·72 miles of stoneware and cast-iron pipes, as against 28·98 miles, were laid in all the sections. Two sewer ventilating lamps of Webb's patent were purchased, one of which was fixed in North Beach Road and has so far proved successful. Drain cleaning and pumping charges amounted to Rs. 1,28,458 against Rs. 1,62,699 in 1905-1906. The five pumping stations built for the new drainage works were put to work and commenced pumping sewage to the Cassimode Farm in April 1906 and at the same time the old sewage farms at Mylapore, Kistnampet and DeMellow's Road were thrown out of use. At the commencement pumping was resorted to only for 16 hours a day, but from January 1907 it was found necessary to arrange for continuous pumping throughout the 24 hours. The scheme for the introduction of a new filtered water-supply into the City at a cost of Rs. 23,60,000 was sanctioned in March 1907 and formally accepted by the Corporation at its meeting of 16th April 1907. The quantity of water supplied to the City was 590,318,550 cubic feet against 593,079,057 cubic feet in 1905-1906. The cost of maintenance of water-supply was Rs. 39,802 against Rs. 82,906 in 1905-1906: the fall being due principally to the fact that pumping from the lake to the channel was not needed owing to timely receipt of rainfall.

Water-supply.

Education.

174. During the year under review Rs. 47,567, including the Government subsidy of Rs. 21,950, were spent on education. There were 173 elementary schools with 8,836 boys and 4,122 girls on 31st March 1907, against 139 elementary schools

with 7,222 boys on the corresponding day of the previous year. A Panchama school for boys was opened at Chetput on the 15th June 1906.

Medical Relief. 175. The cost of maintenance of the Royapettah Hospital and the Georgetown and Bauliah Naidu Dispensaries amounted to Rs. 28,535 as against Rs. 26,620 in the previous year, and the number of patients treated was 120,069 against 111,114 in 1905–1906. The usual contribution of Rs. 20,000 to Government on account of their hospitals in the City and Rs. 1,100 to St. Thomé Dispensary, Rs. 240 to St. Thomas' Convent and Rs. 500 to the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital were made during the year. Rs. 780 for the current year and Rs. 780 for 1905–1906 were paid during the year as moiety of the charge for the upkeep of Sembium Dispensary. Towards the improvement of the buildings of the Monegar Choultry and Raja Sir S. Ramasawmy Mudaliar's Lying-in hospital, a sum of Rs. 3,001 was paid, being a moiety of the cost involved.

Vaccination. During the year there were 37,682 cases vaccinated against 53,426 in 1905–1906. The percentage of success in primary and re-vaccination was 97·66 and 64·00, respectively, against 99·16 and 71·28 in the previous year. Vaccinations among children under one year numbered 15,032 against 19,255 in 1905–1906.

Births and Deaths. The number of births registered in 1906 was 18,608 against 23,263 in the previous year, the birth-rate being 36·5 per 1,000 against 45·6 in 1905. The number of deaths registered was 23,749 against 30,060 in the previous year, the death-rate being 46·6 per 1,000 against 59·0 in 1905. Of the 56 deaths that occurred from plague, 55 were indigenous and 1 imported.

Conservancy. Lighting. Parks. Fire. 176. Rs. 4,36,707 or 22·09 per cent. of the total expenditure was spent on conservancy against Rs. 5,43,779 in 1905–1906. Twenty-seven additional lamps were erected during the year, making a total of 6,219 on 31st March 1907. The lighting charges amounted to Rs. 67,405 against Rs. 73,498 in 1905–1906. The public parks—People's Park, Napier Park, Robinson Park and Loane Square—were maintained at a cost of Rs. 22,734 against Rs. 27,352 in the previous year. The total cost of maintenance of the steam and manual fire engines was Rs. 7,173 against Rs. 7,379 in 1905–1906. The engines were requisitioned for 18 fires.

MILITARY (VOLUNTEERING). (1906–1907.)

177. The East Coast Volunteer Rifles increased in strength from 500 to 600. The D Company of this corps, which had its head-quarters at Berhampur, included Cuttack and other stations in Bengal. The formation of a new Company F at Cuttack was therefore sanctioned so as to restrict the D Company to Ganjám. There were 6,196 extra-efficients and 595 efficients in the various corps under the control of the Madras Government against 5,694 and 824 in the previous year.

MARINE. (1906–1907.)

Port of Madras. 178. The Port of Madras continued to be administered by the Madras Port Trust Board. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 8·76 lakhs. Receipts aggregated Rs. 9·68 lakhs and expenditure on Revenue Account Rs. 5·38 lakhs. Capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 3·62 lakhs, and Rs. 42,861 were paid to Government towards reduction of debt. The closing balance was Rs. 9,01,178. The outstanding balance of the old loan, still due to Government, was Rs. 39,82,917. This is being paid off monthly and will be completely settled in August 1945. The first instalment of the new loan, which is to be paid off in 60 years, was borrowed from Government at 4 per cent. Revised estimates for the new harbour works, amounting to Rs. 55,46,000, were sanctioned.

Outturn of Work. 179. Work on the new north arm continued and 500 lineal feet were completed. Progress was also made with the new north-east entrance. Materials for the import pier arrived from England and 52 piles were screwed; after completion, 16 hydraulic cranes will be installed. New passenger accommodation was provided in the form of a pier, waiting rooms, baggage room, a shed for porters and an enclosure for carriages. The import shed, with an area of 76,800 square feet, was completed to floor level, but the concrete floor had not been begun. The boat basin, of $6\frac{3}{4}$ acres, has been completed

and vessels drawing 12 feet of water can lie in any part of it. Three small screw jetties, with 3-ton hand cranes, were erected round the basin, and another will be added. This basin is especially convenient for the landing and embarking of troops. It is intended to enlarge the basin, and to construct a separate timber pond, for the chief use of the basin in the near future will be to accommodate eight to twelve 30 to 100-ton steel lighters, which are badly needed for the rapid handling of cargo. Owing to the lack of lighters, 133 masula boats are still in use. Dredging operations were carried on by the "Madras," a 900-ton suction dredger, the "Triton," a 500-ton bucket dredger, and the "Wenlock," an old dipper grab hulk, which was sunk at sea after the transfer of her machinery to a new hull.

Miscellaneous.

180. Arrangements were concluded with the Madras and South Indian Railways for the direct booking of goods into and out of the harbour. The direct movement of goods will be greatly facilitated on the completion of a lift overbridge and by the new scheme for altering the entire siding system of the Trust's crane yard. New sheds for combustibles were built on the shore of the boat basin. The Burma Oil Company's installation was at work and the Standard Oil Company of New York acquired a site for a tank, completed their plant, and pumped 800,000 gallons ashore. The Shell Transport and Trading Company had not completed their installation. Owing to the uncertainty of labour supply at the Pallávaram granite quarry, a supplementary quarry was opened near Arkonam. The work of stone crushing was removed to Madras.

Tonnage, etc.

181. Six hundred and four vessels called at the port of Madras, of an aggregate tonnage of 1,457,473 tons. Only five steamers anchored outside the harbour, but 48 others were detained outside for an average of 18 hours owing to lack of berthing accommodation. Passengers departing and arriving numbered 47,665 and 59,595 respectively. The total payments made by goods and shipping, including harbour dues, port dues, and mooring fees, were Rs. 9,66,276, or an average cost of Rs. 1·56 per ton. This included the cost of cranage for the consignees, storage charges, and railway shunting.

Minor Ports.

182. There was an increase in the number of vessels calling at the 16 important minor ports of the Presidency and the amount of port dues realised has only once been exceeded. The trade value rose to Rs. 20·73 crores, the increase being made up of Rs. 68·63 lakhs of imports and Rs. 84·56 lakhs of exports. As in previous years Tuticorin and Cochin did the largest trade, followed by Cocanada, Calicut, Mangalore and Negapatam. The trade of Cuddalore has declined since 1903, as the ground-nut trade has been diverted to Porto Novo. The decline at Calingapatam is due to the failure of the jute crop and the use of rail-transport, while the trade of Tellicherry and Mangalore fell owing to the decreased outturn of pepper and coffee. The trade of Cocanada improved to the extent of Rs. 90 lakhs.

Trade.

Miscellaneous.

183. There was a large decline in passenger traffic, which may be ascribed to the enhancement of fares to Rangoon and to plague restrictions, and also to the more favourable season in the East Coast districts. The largest traffic was at Tuticorin. Four dredgers were at work, two at Cocanada, where 109,274 tons of silt were removed, and one each at Pamban and Tuticorin. A new dredger, the "St. David," was received in sections for the port of Cuddalore, but had not commenced operations by the close of the year. Thirteen coast lights were exhibited and the construction of a lighthouse on Sacrifice Rock was sanctioned. There were 29 wrecks and casualties, unaccompanied by loss of life except in the case of a cargo boat that sank on Cochin bar. The combined income of marine funds was Rs. 10,22,742, expenditure totalled Rs. 10,93,052, and the closing balance amounted to Rs. 2,76,424 in cash and Rs. 13,54,200 in Government securities.

MISCELLANEOUS. (1906.)

Arms and Explosives.

184. During the year 75,031 licenses were issued under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878) against 75,382 in 1905. There was a decrease of 2,201 in the number of licenses to possess arms and ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display, the numbers for 1905 and 1906 being 62,561 and 60,360 respectively. Licenses for the possession and transport of gunpowder and fuses for blasting purposes increased in number from 10,477 to 12,320; the increase

was contributed chiefly by Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Madura and was attributed largely to the extension of operations for the sinking and deepening of wells. The arms for which the largest number of licenses were issued during the year were single-barrelled muzzle loading percussion guns, the number of licenses under this head being 46,908 against 50,569 in 1905. The number of licenses under the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) was 2,582 against 2,587 in the previous year. The inspection of licensed shops by the Police Inspectors and by the superior officers of Police was satisfactory. The number of omissions to inspect on the part of the Magistracy rose slightly, from 58 to 65. The number of prosecutions instituted for breaches of the provisions of the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts and the rules framed thereunder showed a decrease from 1,164 in 1905 to 1,134 in 1906. The percentage of convictions rose to 89 per cent. against 86 per cent. in the previous year.

Sulphur Licenses.

185. During the year 225 sulphur licenses were issued, 15 of which were issued for the first time in 1906. The total quantity of sulphur covered by the licenses was 566 tons, 130 tons of which were in excess of the actual requirements of the general public. In Madras town alone the excess was 77 tons; the next was Malabar with an excess of 19 tons. The stock of sulphur on 1st January 1906 was 109 tons, 386 tons were purchased or imported during the year and 365 tons sold, leaving a balance of 130 tons. The largest sales were in Madras amounting to 199 tons. The chief uses to which sulphur was put were in the manufacture of gunpowder and fireworks, for medical and sanitary purposes, for bleaching cardamoms and ginger and as an insecticide by planters.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE. (1906–1907.)

[*Report on the operations of the Agricultural Department, Madras Presidency, for the official year 1906–1907.*]

Organisation.

186. The department of Agriculture was reorganised during the year and considerable additions made to the staff, which now consists of a Commissioner, a Director, two Deputy Directors, an Agricultural Chemist, a Botanist and the Principal of the Agricultural College, besides numerous assistants. Mr. Chatterton continued to be in charge of Pumping Experiments. The Imperial Entomologist and Mycologist visited the Presidency. The College at Saidapet, which is to be closed at the commencement of the year, can record a satisfactory year's progress.

Agricultural Stations and Experiments.

187. The Central Farm, Agricultural College and Research Institute at Coimbatore will, when completed, be the principal station in the Presidency. Other stations are situated at Bellary, Hagari, Nandyal, Hindupur, Koilpatti, Attur, Sámalkóta, Palúr and Taliparamba. Some useful work done was in connection with cotton, towards the improvement of which the British Cotton Growing Association subscribed three thousand rupees. A quantity of selected seed was purchased for distribution, but it was found to be impossible to secure pure seed by this means and the only good seed procured was that obtained by careful cultivation on the Government farms. Cotton is known to respond quickly to good cultivation, and there can be little doubt that the poor quality of many Madras cottons is due to bad cultivation. It is therefore of little use to supply good seed until the method of cultivation has improved, otherwise deterioration will soon set in. The land should be carefully manured and ploughed and the cotton should be sown with a drill and cultivated during the early stages of its growth with the bullock-hoe. At Koilpatti farm the cotton was well grown, green and healthy, while the crops on ryots' lands in the neighbourhood were stunted and dried up. Arrangements are now being made to lend sets of implements, consisting of drill, scuffle, and bullock-hoe, to selected ryots free of cost, and lessons in the use of the implements are being given on the farm to all who apply. At Nandyal "Northerns" were studied; at Attur experiments in growing perennial exotic cottons under irrigation were made; at Bellary and Koilpatti a number of fine hybridised cottons were produced and manurial experiments were conducted; while at Hagari, Egyptian cotton was planted and sown in basins fertilised by repeated floodings with silt-bearing water. The improved production of cotton is of great importance and proposals were submitted for the entertainment of a cotton expert. But the Government of India withheld their approval.

188. Experiments with regard to sugarcanes were continued at the Sámalkóta station which was under the charge of the Government Botanist. Disease is decreasing year by year owing to careful cultivation and the selection of healthy setts for planting. Several new varieties were introduced from Java, Barbadoes, and Mauritius, and the best varieties were distributed to the ryots. At Palúr the canes were distributed free to the ryots, but at Melrosapuram, where a cane-nursery of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres was opened, there was no demand for the canes and they were sent to Palúr for distribution. Messrs. Parry & Co. of Nellikuppam are doing everything in their power to induce the ryots to plant Mauritius canes. Of groundnut several new varieties were imported and

experiments were made to ascertain the manurial requirements of the plant, and with a view to reducing the high cost of cultivation by hand labour. At Hagari and Koilpatti much damage was done by insect attacks. There has been a good demand for seed from many parts of the Presidency and it is clear that this important crop will be grown much more widely in the near future. Experiments were made with new varieties of pepper, but disease is prevalent and continual planting has to go on to replace the vines which die. Jute, sunn-hemp and gôgu were grown on the comparative plots at Sámalkóta, and on ryots' lands in Gódávari, Tanjore, and Malabar. The Gódávari jute plots are promising, and jute appears to be more drought resistant and less susceptible to insect attacks than gôgu.

Messrs. Spencer & Co. of Dindigul and Mr. Barry of Cocanada conducted tobacco experiments, and agave was produced at Hindupur, while an interesting paddy manurial experiment was carried on at Saidapet where the merits of sunn-hemp ploughed in green were tested against Messrs. Parry & Co.'s mineral fertiliser. The result was in favour of the former.

Saline lands. 189. The reclamation of saline lands has been attempted in Madura by the Public Works Department with favourable results. The treatment consisted of applications of avarai leaves and red earth. The yield per acre which was only 3·2 the first year rose to 185 last year. An attempt was made to induce some ryots to reclaim saline lands in the Periyár tract on a promise of remission of assessment, but only one ryot qualified for remission. The experiments conducted on similar lines by the Sivaganga lessees have not yet been verified and reported on.

Pumping. 190. Mr. Chatterton was in charge of Pumping Experiments during the year, and received a large number of enquiries on the part of ryots and landholders regarding the profitable employment of oil-engines and pumps on their lands. Many applications were rejected as impracticable, others fell through as no security for an advance was forthcoming. The chief feature is the very general interest that has been roused among the ryots in connection with the experiments and that in this, as in other branches of agriculture, they are waking up to the value of improved and systematic methods. As the result of numerous borings that have been made with a view to pumping operations, it has been discovered that in certain districts and over certain tracts of country abundant supplies of subterranean water exist and can be raised to the surface without much difficulty. Undoubtedly the most important work to be taken up in the immediate future is the scientific exploration of the water resources of the country. A beginning was made last year and continued throughout the year under review, but the scale of operations was small and the results obtained only serve to demonstrate the importance of more extended work in this direction.

Stock. 191. At the Veterinary College, the results of the examination of the students were distinctly creditable, though the number is under the full complement. The reduction in the initial pay seems to have affected the admissions. New Veterinary hospitals are to be erected in different parts of the Presidency. Pudukkóttai State and Vizianagram Zamindari have recently started Veterinary hospitals of their own and the District Board of Vizagapatam has a dispensary in charge of a Veterinary Assistant. In the five existing hospitals an increase in the number of cases treated, especially at Madura, is to be recorded. The total loss of cattle through disease was 113,539, a considerable increase over last year. The increase is particularly noticeable under rinderpest, diarrhœa, and dysentery. There was a decrease under anthrax and blackquarter, but nearly fifty per cent. of deaths were from unspecified diseases, so that accurate deductions are not possible. Kistna was the chief sufferer from cattle disease, anthrax, rinderpest and diarrhœa and dysentery causing a large number of deaths. Kurnool, Guntúr, and Nellore also suffered severely from rinderpest and a number of cattle were inoculated. Registration is still far from accurate, but the expert assistance available at present is far from sufficient for the demands of the Presidency. The total number of deaths among horses and ponies was 340. Wild animals accounted for 13,372 deaths among cattle and 92 among horses and ponies and snake bite for 1899 and 11 respectively. As regards pony breeding, fourteen stallions were at work during the year, but the average of work was small and the results were poor. During the year four important cattle shows were held, including the one at Ellore, which had been newly organised. The cattle shows held at Bobbili, Pithapur, and Ongole showed a decided improvement and the exhibits of cows and

heifers at Ongole, of bullocks at Pithapur, and of buffaloes at Bobbili were remarkably good. Except in the Vizagapatam district very little attention has been paid to the breeding of buffaloes. This is a matter for regret, as the buffalo is a valuable animal and the majority of buffaloes throughout the Presidency are of a poor quality. It should be possible both to breed larger and more powerful he-buffaloes and she-buffaloes that will yield more milk. There is too, wide scope for the breeding of wool-bearing sheep.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

(Fasli 1316—1st July 1906 to 30th June 1907.)

[*Season and crop report for the agricultural year, 1906–1907.*]

Rainfall.

192. During the year under report light rains set in in the first week of June, save in Vizagapatam, Salem and the West Coast. There were copious rains in the second and third weeks of June, and the rainfall in July and August was well distributed and above the normal in all districts. In September there was a general deficiency, and Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and Tinnevelly received less than half the quantity due. The yield of cocoanut palms in Malabar was seriously affected by the lack of rain and the price of cocoanuts rose. On the whole, however, the south-west monsoon was good, and dry cultivation exceeded the five years' average in a majority of districts, while the area under first wet crop exceeded the average save in Trichinopoly and the South.

193. The north-east monsoon, on the other hand, was spasmodic and badly distributed. Rain began in the second week of October in most districts, and in the third week the fall was good in the Central and Southern districts and on the West Coast. In November rainfall was deficient in the Circars, the Deccan, and Nellore, but in Trichinopoly and Tanjore the rainfall was very heavy and caused no little damage. In Coimbatore and Madura, where it was also heavy, the crops were much benefited. In December the rainfall was abnormally heavy in Kistna, Guntúr, Kurnool, Anantapur, Nellore and Chingleput and did considerable damage to wet and dry crops. Copious rains fell elsewhere in December and the resultant benefit much exceeded the damage inflicted. In Cuddapah, where rain was markedly deficient in October and November, the crops were saved from failure. A good deal of rain was received in April and May which enabled the ryots to prepare the ground for sowings in the following year.

Crops.

194. The total crop area of fasli 1316 exceeded the normal by 75,222 acres. The increase was due not so much to the extension of cultivation as to the preparation of accounts on the basis of settlement areas in Malabar and South Canara. There was a considerable decrease in the areas under cholam, ragi, castor, indigo, and gingelly, accompanied by a large increase under cumbu, groundnut, cotton, and tobacco. Cumbu was largely sown in the place of cholam in Coimbatore. In Salem, Gódávari, Coimbatore, South Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly the diminution in the area under gingelly was due partly to deficient rainfall but chiefly to the substitution of groundnut, which has a higher commercial value. The agricultural department has introduced 'Mauritius' groundnut which takes a shorter time to mature than the indigenous variety and gives a greater yield and better outturn of oil. It is thus displacing other crops to the benefit of the cultivator, who is better off, has to borrow less, and lives more comfortably.

195. Increase under cotton occurred in the districts of Coimbatore, Bellary and Tinnevelly and must be ascribed to higher prices. Indigo is still on the down grade, while the cultivation of tobacco is increasing in Guntúr. The outturn of crops was nowhere above the normal. Paddy ranged from 67 to 92 per cent., while other crops between 53 and 92 per cent. of the normal.

HORTICULTURE. (1906–1907.)

[*G.O., Nos. 1931, Revenue, dated the 1st August 1906, and 1598, Revenue, dated the 24th June 1907.*]

Government Botanical Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris.

196. The administration of the Government Botanical Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris, continued to be under the control of the Curator. The work of improving the "Cape gooseberry" was continued. A pamphlet entitled "A reference to notes on rubber-producing plants and on matters relating thereto in the Annual Administration Reports" was published during the year. Camphor seeds were sown and healthy seedlings varying from 4 to 8½ inches in height were raised. This was recognised as a special product and remission was granted on lands newly planted with it. An attempt to raise sugarcane seedlings was made but without success. Parā and Castilloa rubber plants were distributed to two Forest officers for forming experimental plantations. Some of the largest Eucalyptus trees were conserved to serve as specimens of the Blue gum tree as a valuable timber tree. Eight species of American grasses were received from Professor Fairchild and planted in Sim's Park. During the year Parā, Ceará and Castilloa rubber trees in the Burliar and Kullar Gardens were tapped and promising yields of rubber were obtained from them. As an experiment, a cooly was employed in extracting "Manilla hemp" on contract. The cost came to Rs. 280 or £18–13–4 per ton, which leaves a wide margin for a profitable undertaking. Some cocoons of the Eri silk-worm, obtained from the Peradeniya silk farm, were fed on the leaves of the castor plant; though they all died, the results showed that the cultivation of this silk-worm might well become a useful minor industry. The seeds of *Pennisetum cenchroides*, Rich., were purchased and sown in the Forest Department Rubber plantations to test its value as a fodder grass. Specimens of 14 of the indigenous grasses grown in this plantation were identified by Professor Gammie who found that all of them had attained the maximum recorded height. The selection of plots of land at different elevations for drug gardens was completed.

Finance.

197. The expenditure on the gardens was Rs. 27,006 against Rs. 27,593 in the previous year and the receipts were Rs. 5,500, or Rs. 225 less than in the previous year.

The Agri-Horticultural Society. (1906.)

198. The income of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras increased from Rs. 20,648 to Rs. 21,184, inclusive of the Government grants of Rs. 4,000. The expenditure was Rs. 20,110. The number of members at the close of the year was 198. About 102 new plants were received or raised from seeds during the year. The few plants of the River's Sea Island cotton planted in the garden were looking healthy. This variety flowered profusely and set its fruit freely; the lint was soft, white and of good staple; and was pronounced to be the best of the tree cottons grown in the Gardens. The experiments in the culture of nitro-bacteria were disappointing in their results and inconclusive.

Cinchona Plantations.

199. During the year the Dodabetta, Nedivattan and Hooker Cinchona plantations were maintained. The season was favourable on all the estates, the rainfall being more evenly distributed than usual and continuing well into the dry weather. Owing to abnormally high winds during the south-west monsoon, many old trees were uprooted and some younger plantations were damaged. The total number of young plants and seedlings at the end of the year in the nurseries on the three estates was 1,269,000. In the permanent plantations there were at the beginning of the year 2,531,722 plants, 303,747 were planted and 35,438 uprooted during the year, making a total of 2,800,031 permanent plants on the last day of the year. Of this 2,212,123 or nearly 80 per cent. were *Cinchona officinalis*. Castor poonac manure was used on the Nedivattam estate but the result is not definitely known. Lime was freely used on the Dodabetta estate to correct the acidity of the soil. Six tons of neem poonac were purchased for application as a manure for young plants and as a remedy against the cockchafer grub which damaged parts of the Dodabetta estate. The year's harvest of bark amounted to 227,389 lb. as compared with 410,164 lb. in 1905–1906 and an average of 147,189 lb. in the four previous years. The large yield for the year and for the previous year was due to the clearance of old plots for replanting. The average cost of the bark harvested was As. 5–9·89 per pound against As. 2–5·6 and As. 6–9·3 in the two previous years. During the year 200 grammes of high class seed from Java were purchased and were reported to have germinated well.

200. The total quantity of bark worked up in the factory was 717,500 lb., of which 301,481 lb. were estate bark and 416,019 lb. were purchased from private growers. The total was much greater than in any previous year. The purchased bark yielded 12,963 lb. of quinine and 5,260 lb. of febrifuge, and the estate bark gave 7,485 lb. of quinine and 6,040 lb. of febrifuge. The percentage of yield of quinine and febrifuge from these two barks was 3·11, 1·26, 2·48 and 2·0, respectively. The total yield of the two products was 20,448 lb. of quinine and 11,300 lb. of febrifuge, the outturn being the largest on record. The expenditure on the factory was Rs. 1,46,162 and the cost of manufacture per pound of quinine was Rs. 1–7–7 against Rs. 1–9–9 in the preceding year. The quantities of quinine and febrifuge issued were 18,548 lb. and 2,437¾ lb., respectively, the sales being the highest on record. The increase in the sale of quinine was 1,102 lb. or 6·3 per cent. There was also an increase in the demand for febrifuge. Native States, Local Fund and Municipal Hospitals were charged at Rs. 12 per pound of quinine supplied and Medical depots at Rs. 10–1–4 per lb. Quinine supplied in bulk to other Provinces for conversion into pice packets was charged at Rs. 12 per lb. There was an increase in the number of packets sold by Collectors and postmasters. This was due to the reduction of the permanent advances of quinine packets at branch post offices who indented more frequently for fresh stock. Quinine Factory.

201. The total expenditure on the cinchona plantations and factory was Rs. 2,28,945: the receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 2,42,453, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,508 against Rs. 58,468 in the previous year. This diminished balance was the result of the reduction in the selling price of quinine and of increased expenditure on machinery, bark, etc. The value of the stock on the first and last day of the year was Rs. 4,33,659 and Rs. 5,33,345, respectively. Financial.

202. The cost per pound of manufactured quinine was Rs. 10–14–8 against Rs. 10–1–5 in the previous year. The increase was due to expenditure on replanting on a large scale and on new extensions. The re-stocking of old plots with plants raised from carefully selected seed of high quinine-producing quality was continued during the year. It was found that the higher rate of mortality in the re-stocked plots was due rather to want of moisture than to soil exhaustion. Artificial watering in those cases improved the growth of the plants. Miscellaneous.

FORESTS.

(Fasli 1316—1st July 1906 to 30th June 1907.)

[*Annual Administration Report of the Forest Department of the Madras Presidency for the 12 months ending 30th June 1907.*]

203. The area of reserved forests and lands at the close of 1907, excluding 606 square miles of reserved lands in the Vizagapatam agency, was 19,620 square miles. This represents 18,541 square miles of forests and 1,079 of reserved lands, there being an increase of 253 square miles under the former and a decrease of 218 square miles under the latter. During the year 913 square miles were settled and only 318 square miles are now awaiting settlement. Up to date 34,871 miles of boundary lines have been demarcated, 424 miles were completed during the year, and 889 miles remain to be demarcated. In addition, 14,823 miles of boundary were recleared, 5,525 of which were done free of cost by the forest subordinates. **Area.**

204. The Survey of India Party No. 19 was employed on triangulation in the Nilgiris, Malabar and Coimbatore, on traverses in South Malabar and Trichinopoly, on detailed 4-inch surveys in Ganjám and Coimbatore and 2-inch topographical surveys in Malabar and the Nilgiris. The Mysore-South Canara boundary has not yet been traversed as demarcation is still in progress. Miscellaneous survey work was carried on by the department in Guntúr, Kurnool, Nellore, Salem, Trichinopoly, South Canara, Malabar, Coimbatore and Madura. **Survey.**

205. Working-plans for 602 square miles were sanctioned and plans for 1,041 square miles were under preparation. In addition, full notes were compiled for the remaining 808 square miles in Guntúr and for 120 square miles in Gundlakamma range in East Kurnool, and a reconnaissance report on sandal areas in Morricheruvu range was submitted. The area for which working-plans have still to be prepared is estimated to **Working-plans.**

be 8,913 square miles. The Peddápuram working-plan, which was sanctioned in January 1907, was not put into force owing to constant changes of District Forest officers, and the working-plan for the Narasapur reserve was rendered impossible of execution owing to the damage caused by the cyclone of 1904 and the drought of 1906, and a revised plan has since been drawn up. In North Coimbatore the provisions of the Talamalai range working-plan were held in abeyance without sanction. In the Nilgiris a rough plan for working the sandal in the Segur range is under preparation.

Communications and Buildings.

206. The outlay on communications and buildings increased from Rs. 1,44,798 to Rs. 1,60,168. Now that expenditure on demarcation and settlement has almost ceased, more money will be devoted to capital works in order to open up areas hitherto out of reach and to protect the interior parts of the forests. The mono-rail in Gódávari Lower carried 1,940 tons of wood and a small profit was realised. In Nellore 6,285 tons and in the Coast Range 14,450 were conveyed by tram, while in South Coimbatore 62,689 cubic feet of timber were so conveyed. Under buildings, several rest-houses, fuel depots, inspection sheds, forest guards' lines and store-houses were constructed.

Protection.

Offences.

207. The total number of forest offences was 23,141. Of these 14,510 were compounded and Rs. 1,39,028 were realised from composition fees. Undetected cases numbered 1,256. Of cases brought before the Courts, 4,500 ended in conviction and 717 in acquittals, while 677 were withdrawn by the District Forest officers. The percentage of acquittals was 13·74 and varied from 60 per cent. in Upper Gódávari to *nil* in South Malabar. Rewards to informers were, as usual, sparingly granted.

Fire.

208. The system of fire-protection consisted of fire-tracing of boundaries, internal fire-line clearing, and the employment of fire patrols. In Cuddapah the special system of burning a large area of the forest in strips of varying width in order to secure protection for the remainder was continued. The area over which protection was attempted amounted to 7,357 square miles, of which 6,825 square miles were successfully protected. The proportion of failures in specially protected areas was 13·3 per cent. against 5·5 per cent. in the previous year, and the high percentage was due to failures in the Northern Circle where 40·2 per cent. of the area was burnt, compared with 1·5 and 7·3 per cent. in the Central and Southern Circles. The cost per square mile sucessfully protected rose from Rs. 9–0–6 to Rs. 10–0–3. The total number of fires was 868, and the area burnt was 299,597 acres. In Kurnool East nine fires occurred from sparks from the railway engines, as proper precautions had not been taken to guard against this form of accident. A large area in Cuddapah East was burnt by graziers, and, as a punishment, an area of 7,000 acres was closed to grazing. The Kurnool West Nallamalais were practically burnt all over again by the Chenchus.

Cattle.

209. The area closed to all animals during the year was 1,947 square miles against 1,503 in 1905–1906, the percentage of forest open to grazing being 86 and to browsing 3·66. Goats were excluded from the reserves in a majority of districts. The value of grass taken from reserves in Anantapur, where free grazing is permitted, was Rs. 4,654. The number of cattle impounded was 204,678, which figure is well below the triennial average.

Injuries from natural causes.

210. The most serious diseases prevalent during the year were the "Spike Disease" which attacked sandalwood in North Coimbatore and the "fungus" (*Trichosporium vesiculosum*) which ravaged the casuarina plantations in Ganjám, Kistna, Guntúr, Nellore and South Arcot. All diseased trees are being rooted out immediately that the fungus is detected, and casuarinas are being interplanted with fast growing indigenous species. In Guntúr large areas of babul were devastated by the larvæ of *Buprestis lunata* and *B. rhoda*. In South Malabar, locusts damaged the plantations at Nilambur.

Sylviculture.

211. Natural reproduction is excellent in areas protected from cattle and fire, whereas in areas frequently burnt seeds lose their fertility and in overgrazed areas reproduction is out of the question. Artificial reproduction was carried on in every district on the customary lines. In East Kurnool a great deal of teak was planted and nurseries were formed with numerous seedlings. At Moka on the Hagari river in Bellary, a reserve was formed to check the sand drift and to provide Bellary town with fuel, and a nursery of casuarina, sissoo, etc., was laid out sufficient to plant 100 acres. Operations for the improvement of growing stock included fellings of unsound, hollow, deformed and diseased trees, thinnings to avoid overcrowding, cleaning and weeding, clearing out of dead wood, fencing, creeper and parasite cutting, regeneration fellings, and removal of prickly-pear and lantana.

212. Among the numerous experiments conducted by the department the excellent condition of the camphor trees planted on the Waltair terraces may be noted. Twenty more pounds of seed were obtained from Japan and 740 seedlings have been planted out and are flourishing. The Californian pines now form a regular plantation in Kodaikánal range. Rubber of many varieties, Assam, Ceará, Africana, Accra, Mexican and Pará, was experimented with, in the majority of cases successfully. In Lower Gódávari an experiment was made to test the immunity of different species of timber from the attacks of toredo, but all the species tested were more or less damaged. **Experiments.**

213. The system of management of major forest produce embraced regeneration fellings, selection fellings, and coppice fellings. The latter were worked almost entirely on the improvement felling principle. The system of unregulated fellings was restricted to unreserved areas and areas not under working-plans and to the extraction of inferior species of timber for local consumption. Minor forest produce was generally leased out to contractors or collected departmentally. In some few districts permits were issued. A large quantity of gum was collected by the department for the Superintendent of Stationery, and in South Canara catechu was manufactured departmentally. The ordinary method of removal of fodder was by the issue of permits. In some districts free removal of fodder and thatching grass was permitted. In Bellary three reserves were leased to the military grass farm at Rs. 2 per ton of hay removed. Hay-making both for purposes of immediate sale and consumption and for storage continued throughout the Presidency, and in Guntúr a hay superintendent was engaged; the demand, however, did not come up to expectations. Revenue derived from "grazing and grass removals" was Rs. 6,78,537, an increase of Rs. 15,700. **Exploitation.** Major forest produce. Minor produce. Extraction of fodder.

214. Departmental agency was necessary for improvement fellings, for demarcation and fire-line clearings, for the supply of fuel, etc., to railways, public departments and depots. The quantity of timber exploited was 555,629 cubic feet, of fuel 12,544,480 cubic feet, of bamboos 5,949,691 and of minor produce 154,273 maunds, showing a large increase under each head. Purchasers, including permit-holders and contractors, extracted a much larger quantity, the figures being 1,884,715 cubic feet of timber, 8,626,430 cubic feet of fuel and 33,200,710 bamboos. The value of minor forest produce taken by purchasers was Rs. 14,15,146. The value of produce removed under "rights and privileges" is estimated at Rs. 76,675 against Rs. 84,657 and under "free grants" at Rs. 15,794 against Rs. 14,970 in the previous year. **Agency of Exploitation.**

215. Revenue amounted to Rs. 34,50,733 and expenditure to Rs. 25,86,566. The gross receipts were Rs. 4,13,841 more than in the previous year and expenditure rose by Rs. 2,69,835. The net results show a surplus of Rs. 8,64,167, being an increase of Rs. 1,44,006 and Rs. 90,889 compared with the previous year and the average of the previous five years. **Finance.**

216. From the 1st July 1906 the Gódávari district was divided into two forest charges, Upper and Lower, with head-quarters at Kunavaram and Cocanada. The three Cuddapah divisions were redistributed, and now form South, East, and North Cuddapah. Seven new ranges were sanctioned during the year, four of them in the Kurnool Nallamalais. With regard to administrative efficiency, the work of the executive staff is reported to be improving, but want of establishment prevents enforcement of discipline and men escape suspension because there is no one to take their place. Among the lower grades, 62 forest guards were removed, 23 reduced, and 75 suspended, while 96 watchers were removed and 61 suspended in the 13 divisions, which furnished information on the point. The year was most unhealthy, malaria and cholera being rife, and 36 deaths resulted from these causes. Thirty-four students secured certificates for the training school at Coimbatore. **Administration.**

217. The privileges conferred under the Forest Act are known throughout the greater part of the Presidency and are seldom abused, but in South Salem 285 cases of unauthorised fellings were brought to light. The permit-system has been abolished in the Northern Circle, with a few exceptions, in the Central Circle, except South Cuddapah, Tanjore and parts of Trichinopoly, and in the whole of the Southern Circle. After half a century of mutilation under the permit-system, the greatest caution is necessary in the introduction of systematic fellings, and for this reason it would be unsound to permit contractors or outside agency to undertake the fellings. Moreover the supervision of such agency is as onerous and expensive as the supervision of departmental coolies. Under the new system, fellings are either taken to departmental depots in towns and villages or may be removed from the coupe depots direct. **General.** Permit system.

Leaf manure.

218. Wherever necessary, steps are being taken to cultivate species of trees, etc., the leaf of which is valuable for manure. In the northernmost districts, ryots use cattle manure in preference, and also rubbish and river silt; in all other districts, except Trichinopoly and Tanjore, the material in unreserved land is sufficient.

Hill Tribes.

219. Special concessions were continued to the hill tribes of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Kurnool, but in spite of the numerous privileges enjoyed by the Chenchus, and the liberal employment given to them, they again fired nearly the whole of the Nallamalais. In North Coimbatore the settlement of Badagas at Geddesala was abandoned as they proved refractory.

Mining and Prospecting.

Mica.

Manganese.

Gold.

220. Eighty-two applications for mica licenses, 47 of which were for prospecting only, were disposed of. Eleven new mines were sanctioned in State lands and seven in patta lands. Three cases of illicit mining were detected, and there is a tendency to carry on mining operations under the cloak of a prospecting license. Output and royalty decreased from 1,884,042 lb. and Rs. 41,645 to 1,581,987 lb. and Rs. 27,384. The disproportionate decrease in royalty to output is due to the large demand for 'flimsy' mica and many of the lessees have turned their attention to the manufacture of rounds and films from the waste heaps. Manganese mining prospecting and exploring licenses were held by M. Jambon and prospecting licenses by the South Indian Manganese Company, the South India Mining Syndicate, and Mr. Dunn in the district of Bellary. Mr. Puzey of Secunderabad and the Madras-Mysore Mining Syndicate had licenses to prospect for gold in the same district, and the Anantapur Gold Mining Company was granted a prospecting license in Ramagiri reserve.

Live-stock.

221. The stock of elephants increased from 82 to 105, 17 of the 23 captures having taken place in North Malabar; five died during the year, leaving a balance of 100. The diet of elephants in the Southern Circle, except in South Malabar, was changed from rice to gram, with no ill effects, but with considerable reduction in the cost of food. The Special Veterinary officer, Mr. F. K. Mascarenhas, spent 314 days in camp, and his services were of value both in the prevention of the spread of epidemics and the reduction of sickness and mortality.

Museum and Parks.

222. The Gass Forest Museum was closed until 25th September when it was opened by His Excellency the Governor. From that date to the close of the year there were 7,990 visitors. At Kodaikánal the Post office plantation was converted into a public park.

MINES AND QUARRIES. (1906.)

223. The following statement shows the districts in which mining operations were carried on during the past two years and the output of the minerals worked:—

Mineral.	Districts.		Output.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
			TONS.	TONS.
Graphite	Gódávari	Vizagapatam ...	63⅗	4
Manganese	Vizagapatam ...	Do.	62,495	108,966
Magnesite	Salem	Salem	2,063¼	1,832
Mica	Nellore	Nellore	410$\frac{12}{20}$	1,213
	The Nilgiris	The Nilgiris	2⅜	6$\frac{12}{20}$

Compared with 1906, the output of mica and manganese increased largely, but there was a fall in the outturn of magnesite; graphite was not worked in Gódávari at all, but a small quantity of it was obtained in Vizagapatam. No mining operations were conducted at Kumarapalayam, the seat of corundum mines. The increase in the output of mica and manganese was due to the opening of new mines in Nellore and Vizagapatam. One of the manganese mines in Vizagapatam was inspected by the Collector. Eight important mines in the Nellore district were inspected by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer; the Collector and District Forest Officer inspected 2 mines, and the Divisional Officer inspected one. The general health of the employés in the mines was good. Sanitary arrangements in the Salabodu mine in Nellore were defective. Tunnels were worked in 13 mines in Nellore district and defects, discovered

in 4 of them, were directed to be remedied. In one mica mine operations were ordered to be stopped as parts of the mine were found to be dangerous. The payment of wages at 2 mines in Nellore was irregular, otherwise the condition of the employés was good. Children were employed to do light work both above and under ground in Nellore and Vizagapatam, and women in Salem also. The total number of persons employed in the mines during the year was 15,134, of whom 8,502 were men, 5,066 women and 1,566 were children. There was one fatal accident in Vizagapatam, resulting in the death of one person and 6 accidents in Nellore in which 2 persons were fatally and 5 seriously injured. There were no prosecutions under the Mines Act during the year.

MANUFACTURES. (1906.)

[*Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XIX. Factories.*]

Industries.

224. The chief industries of the Presidency underwent little alteration. The largest number of employés are engaged in cotton-spinning and weaving mills, which, excluding 5 mills in Native States and French Territory, found work for a daily average of 20,109 persons. Next in importance come the West Coast tile and brick works which employed 4,995 hands, printing presses with 4,759 hands, coffee works on the west coast and at Coimbatore employing over 4,000, and 39 cotton-ginning and pressing factories throughout the Presidency with a muster roll of 3,238. The jute-spinning and weaving mill at Chittivalsa found employment for 1,203 operatives, while the sugar factories and distilleries at Aska. Samalkóta and Nellikuppam had an average of 1,542. Coir factories in Cochin and Travancore absorbed 2,508, and oil mills less than 1,000. Other notable industries were the cement works in Madras, saw mills in Malabar, Coimbatore and Cochin, rice mills in the Northern Circars, iron and brass foundries in Madras, and tobacco-curing works in Dindigul, Madras and Cocanada. Government and Municipal factories and workshops maintained 5,098 hands and Railway workshops 10,941.

Factories.

225. During the year the number of factories coming within the scope of the Indian Factories Act (XIV of 1881) rose from 94 to 100. Two were brought under the Act in the Presidency Town and 4 in the mufassal. The daily average number of operatives employed on factory labour increased from 41,457 to 43,108. The number of women employed rose from 2,642 to 3,040 and the number of children from 2,371 to 2,483. The wages earned by factory operatives compared favourably with those of ordinary agricultural labourers. The rate of wages varied a great deal in different parts of the Presidency, reaching a low level in Vizagapatam district. The inspections of factories during the year by medical officers were generally good except in Tinnevelly, where 5 factories were not inspected at all, but inspections by non-medical officers were inadequate in 4 districts and very unsatisfactory in Tinnevelly. The sanitary condition of the factories was generally satisfactory and the health of the operatives good except in regard to a tile factory in South Canara and the newly-started rice and oil mill in Gódávari. The rules regarding the fencing of machinery were generally observed. The total number of accidents rose from 302 to 313; accidents of a serious nature increased from 14 to 24, of which 11 occurred in Madras Railway Workshop at Perambúr. There were no fatal accidents. There were two prosecutions for employing children beyond the prescribed number of hours in two cotton-spinning and weaving mills in the Presidency Town; one of them failed and the other was successful.

The Salem Weaving Factory.

226. A special weaving factory was opened by Government at Salem with the object of introducing improved hand-looms and to demonstrate the superior efficiency of the factory system. The attendance of weavers was, however, most irregular, for they prefer to work in their own homes and object to the discipline and regular hours of the factory, although the latter provides continuous employment and higher wages. The majority of them too are in the hands of the cloth merchants, who do not support the factory. It will probably require the pressure of hard times to effect an alteration. The weavers who came would not accept piece-work and this and above causes resulted in a financial loss. The lesson of the factory has not, however, been lost, for attention has been attracted all over the country and numerous private hand-weaving factories.

have been established operating the fly-shuttle loom. Experiments have been made with every type of loom and the English hand-loom has proved the most satisfactory. Seventeen looms were sold in Madras and six were sent to Conjeeveram for the benefit of the local weavers.

Chrome Tanning.

227. The Government Chrome Tanning Factory continued to do good work. Financial results showed improvement, though there is still a debit balance. Custom has been extended to all parts of India, and many private purchasers, as well as Government departments, were supplied. Numerous testimonials were received, and, though general satisfaction was given, qualities were somewhat uneven. This variation is largely due to the fact that all the hides were limed and unhaired in outside tanneries. Government has now provided funds to obviate this and the necessary plant will be erected at Perambúr. The record of private enterprise is not altogether satisfactory, for the Madras Chrome Leather Industry, Limited, with a nominal capital of one lakh, has ceased to do business. A chrome leather boot shop has been opened in the Mount Road, and has done considerable business, while the Village Munsif of Suramangalam has started a small factory, in partnership with the local tanners. In the museum of the School of Arts chrome leather articles are for sale, and during the year Rs. 1,428 were realised.

SEA-BORNE TRADE. (1906–1907.)

[*Review of the Sea-borne Trade of the Madras Presidency for the year 1906–1907; Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India—XXX. Foreign Trade and Shipping.*]

Total Trade.

228. The total trade of the Presidency showed a considerable advance on the large figures of the previous year, the increase in value being 16 per cent. in the case of foreign trade, 9 per cent. in the case of coasting trade and 13 per cent. on the whole. The figures are Rs. 2,806, Rs. 1,310 and Rs. 4,116 lakhs respectively. The main features of the trade were the high prices obtained for agricultural products and for hides and skins, which form the bulk of the exports, and for cotton goods, metals and manufactures of metals, which are the chief articles of import. In spite of the export of over 2 million cwts. of grain and pulses, nearly half a million cwts. were imported from other parts of India, presumably for the consumption of the poorer classes. Money was easy for a large portion of the year, although in other parts of India and in London the reverse was the case. The Bank of Madras rate touched 9 per cent. in January and kept at that rate till March. Freight rates were in favour of shippers.

Imports.

229. The following statement shows the value of the import trade from foreign countries during the past two years, excluding Government stores:—

Articles.	1905–1906.	1906–1907.	Increase or decrease.
	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.
I. Animals, living	7·04	8·44	+ 1·40
II. Articles of food and drink	68·94	85·07	+ 16·13
III. Metals and manufactures of metals—			
A. Hardware and cutlery	19·90	25·48	+ 5·58
B. Metals	72·46	72·98	+ ·52
C. Machinery and millwork	29·07	34·41	+ 5·34
D. Railway plant and rolling-stock	65·29	82·42	+ 17·13
Total, III	186·72	215·29	+ 28·57
IV. Chemicals, etc., and dyeing and tanning materials	28·12	31·46	+ 3·34
V. Oils	29·41	31·99	+ 2·58
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	15·04	19·03	+ 3·99
VII. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—			
A. Yarns and textile fabrics	311·25	365·79	+ 54·54
B. Apparel	31·54	30·53	— 1·01
C. Other articles	99·41	119·00	+ 19·59
Total, VII	442·20	515·32	+ 73·12
Total of merchandise	777·47	906·60	+ 129·13

230. The import of horses numbered 1,752 of the value of Rs. 8·03 lakhs, and of these 1,740 came from Australia. Bees, to the number of 2,000, were imported from Ceylon for Hyderabad, Deccan. Animals, living.

231. The principal articles of food and drink imported and their value were as follows:— Articles of Food and Drink.

	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
	Rs.	Rs.
Spices	24,00,192	30,49,488
Liquors	22,19,099	22,55,946
Provisions	15,99,361	16,90,090
Sugar	5,65,660	13,88,115

The import of betelnut amounted to 25·3 million lb., representing an increase of 3·2 million lb. in quantity and of Rs. 6·21 lakhs in value. The countries of export are Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. Under liquors, ales and wines show an increase, while potable spirits and methylated spirits show a decrease. Brandy increased and gin fell off, and the import of Colombo arrack declined by 11,225 gallons owing to the enhancement of the import duty, the competition of Malabar arrack, and the short cold weather of 1906–1907, coupled with an increased consumption of locally-brewed beer. The import of dates declined owing to large imports in 1905–1906 and to the prevalence of high prices at the source of supply. Raw cane sugar was imported in large quantities from Java and Mauritius owing to shortage of the local article, while more than 26,000 cwts. of beet sugar were imported from Europe.

232. There was an increase under the head of agricultural and other implements, lampware and sewing machines, while imports of cutlery and enamelled ironware declined. The increase under miscellaneous is due to large supplies of material for railway, oil, and gas companies, for the harbour works, and for the electric supply company. The import of metals decreased largely in quantity but rose in value. Iron and steel show a large decline, but copper, consisting principally of metal sheets from Germany, maintained its figures. The bulk of the imports of machinery, which increased in value, came from the United Kingdom. Heavy imports of rolling-stock for the South Indian Railway and of rails and fish plates for the Madras Railway caused a rise in the value of railway plant. Metals.

233. There was a larger import of cyanide of potassium for the gold mining companies. The supply of camphor from the Far East increased from 170 to 247 thousand lb., in spite of a rise in price, while that of tobacco rose from 879 to 1,228 thousand lb., the cigarettes trade having expanded from 9,485 lb. in 1901–1902 to 205,929 lb. in the year under report. Dyeing and tanning materials, more than 80 per cent. of which came from Germany, decreased by 200,149 lb. Chemicals, Drugs, etc.

234. The chief place in the oil trade is occupied by kerosine; animal, vegetable, and other mineral oils form but a small proportion of total imports. The import of foreign kerosine has, however, decreased in the last few years, as Russia has withdrawn from the market and Burma has taken its place. Imports of Burma oil increased from 4·58 million to 13·11 million gallons. Towards the close of the year the Standard Oil Company also entered the market. Oils.

235. Raw materials include coal and coke, gums and resins, hides and skins, seeds and wood. Higher prices accounted for an increased import of raw hides and skins from Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Aden. Rubber seeds were imported from the two former countries to the quantity of 502 cwts., and teak-wood was imported from Siam, Java and Sumatra. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.

236. The principal manufactured and partly manufactured articles are cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, flax, jute, silk and wool fabrics, and wearing apparel. Cotton goods increased in quantity and value, twist and yarn amounting to 11 million lb. and piece-goods to 142·8 million yards. The great rise in value, Rs. 99 and Rs. 251 lakhs, was due to the high prices at which stocks were bought after buyers had waited in vain for a fall. Selling prices were not so good and some old stocks were cleared off at prices below the Home equivalents. Imports of coloured yarns declined and of uncoloured rose, and this affords evidence of the development of the dyeing industry of the Presidency. Grey mulls and shirtings, which are locally dyed for sale and export, showed a marked increase. Prints and chintz declined. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured. Cotton.

Miscellaneous.

237. Flax and jute, consisting of old gunny bags, show an increase, while silk and wool fell off. Apparel amounted to Rs. 30·53 lakhs, two-thirds of this amount being the value of gold and silver thread from France. Miscellaneous articles increased in value, chiefly under arms and ammunition and instruments. Dynamite accounts for the former, while supplies of cables, etc., for the Madras Electric Supply Corporation made up the latter. Motor cars and bicycles, of the value of Rs. 3·15 and Rs. 2·19 lakhs, were imported.

Exports.

238. Foreign merchandise of the value of Rs. 14·63 lakhs was re-exported. This was made up of old iron sent for re-manufacture, of cotton goods and kerosine oil, and of horses, apparel, instruments, jewellery and metals. The value of the exports to foreign countries of Indian produce and manufactures for the last two years, excluding Government stores, was as follows:—

—	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Increase or decrease in 1906-1907 over 1905-1906.
	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.
I. Animals, living	16·54	18·70	+ 2·16
II. Articles of food and drink	463·71	499·64	+ 35·93
III. Metals and manufactures of metals—			
A. Hardware and cutlery	1·11	0·96	— 0·15
B. Metals	5·32	8·77	+ 3·45
C. Machinery and millwork	0·01	0·01	*Nil.*
Total, III ...	6·44	9·74	+ 3·30
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics and dyeing and tanning materials	31·23	34·72	+ 3·49
V. Oils	25·03	20·32	— 4·71
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	537·85	608·79	+ 70·94
VII. Articles, manufactured and partly manufactured—			
A. Yarns and textile fabrics	116·97	101·82	— 15·15
B. Apparel	2·68	2·88	+ 0·20
C. Other articles	345·11	430·36	+ 85·25
Total, VII ...	464·76	535·06	+ 70·30
Grand Total ...	1,545·56	1,726·97	+ 181·41

Live-stock.

239. The increase under the head of live-stock was confined to sheep and poultry. Ceylon and the Straits Settlements were the chief buyers, but Java took 264 bulls of the value of Rs. 29,600.

Food and Drink.

240. Coffee is one of the staple exports, but after 2 years of large outturn and good prices a lean year was experienced. The outturn was short, falling by 37 per cent., and owing to the enormous production in Brazil prices fell below the figures of the last 20 years. The export of copra fell in quantity, but the average value per

cwt. rose to Rs. 14·99 owing to a scarcity of supply and a larger local demand. The trade in fresh vegetables was chiefly in onions and potatoes for the Ceylon and Straits markets. Grain and pulses were exported to the amount of 3,712,133 cwts., 99 per cent. of which consisted of paddy and rice. The large increase was due to the scarcity in Eastern Bengal and Assam, as a consequence of which Ceylon had to indent on Madras for supplies. Ceylon also took the whole of the exports of dry fish, salted and unsalted, which were valued at Rs. 13·39 lakhs. The fall of Rs. 26·78 lakhs under the head of spices is due to the failure of the pepper crop on the West Coast. The export of chillies increased, but prices receded owing to cessation of the Bengal demand. There was a good crop of jaggery in 1905–1906 and of this 108,280 cwts. were shipped in the current year. In 1906–1907 there was a smaller acreage and a good local demand, so that only 6,018 cwts. of the crop were exported. Exports of tea were the highest on record, falling just short of 14 million lb. of the value of Rs. 82·8 lakhs. The reduction of duty in England caused an increased consumption, while the continent took $7\frac{3}{4}$ million lb. more than in 1905, and North America one million more.

Spices.

Sugar.

Tea.

241. An increasing demand for manganese ore by the steel trade in Europe and America and the temporary closing of the mines in the Caucasus led to a large development in the export of this metal. Over two million cwts., of the value of Rs. $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, were shipped from the Vizagapatam Mines. Shipments from Mysore went through Marmagoa.

Metals.

242. In consequence of the competition of Java bark there was a contraction in the trade of cinchona amounting to nearly 46 per cent. Leaf tobacco increased by 103,267 lb. though much lower values were realised. The leaf exported consisted largely of a common quality sold for chewing and use in hookahs, and the Straits Settlements were the chief customers. Cigars were exported to the United Kingdom and to the Straits, but the quantity sent to the former was smaller by half than that sent in 1901–1902 and 1902–1903. In spite of the increasing output of synthetic indigo, the superiority of the natural dye has led to a rise in price and an extension of cultivation by 86 per cent. and of shipments by 44 per cent. Egypt, Great Britain, and Japan were the chief buyers. The trade in myrabolams was small, but the demand for turmeric increased.

Chemicals, Drugs, etc.

Tobacco.

Indigo.

243. There was an increasing demand for East Indian lemon grass oil, which is superior to the Brazilian and West Indian varieties, and the outturn improved owing to the introduction of a better class of still. Shipments of castor-oil fell off owing to local demand accompanied by a rise in prices. Owing to shortage of crop the price of cocoanut oil rose considerably, and exports fell off.

Oils.

244. Cotton, seeds, hides, jute and manures are the chief raw materials exported. The exports of cotton declined with a decline in cultivation. Japan and Belgium are the largest buyers, Great Britain coming third. Seeds exported advanced 4 per cent. in value and 20 per cent. in volume. Groundnut and castor formed the bulk of the exports under this head, and there were increasing shipments of cotton, niger, and rape seeds. Coriander and gingelly fell off. The active demand for raw skins continued, large quantities being exported in response to the demand of European and American chrome leather manufacturers. Rapid strides have been made with the trade in Bimlipatam jute during the last three years and there was a large increase in the quantity and value of shipments. Oil-cake manure was sent in increasing quantities to Java, Ceylon and Germany, and bone manure to Ceylon, Natal, and Australia. Besides the above, there were increased exports under the heads of horn, mica, wood, hemp and wool, and smaller shipments under those of bristles, cattle-food, and silk waste.

Raw Materials.

Seeds.

Skins.

Jute.

Manure.

245. There was a large decline in the export of cotton twist and yarn, due to a smaller demand from China, where stocks had accumulated. There was also a decline under all heads of cotton piece-goods, grey, white and coloured, owing to a similar congestion. The export of handkerchiefs fell off as the trade was still feeling the effects of overproduction in 1904–1905. The trade in wearing apparel, chiefly native cloths, hats and boots, is of small value and is divided over many countries. Other manufactured articles are bricks and tiles, which are exported from the West Coast to East Africa and Ceylon, coir manufactures, which rose in quantity and price, and tanned hides and skins, the values of which reached a higher level than any attained in the history of the trade.

Manufactured articles.

Geographical distribution of foreign trade.

246. The following statement shows the geographical distribution of foreign trade in merchandise during the year:—

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.		
		Foreign.	Indian.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.
British Empire—				
United Kingdom	651·25	5·76	579·91	585·67
Natal	0·34	0·04	2·04	2·08
Mauritius and dependencies	2·57	0 01	6·91	6·92
Aden	0·36	0·03	1·11	1·14
Bahrein Islands	...	...	2·36	2·36
Straits Settlements	33·14	3·61	63·41	67·02
Ceylon	47·39	3·35	356·50	359·85
Hongkong	3·04	...	1·98	1·98
Western Australia	2·02	..	0·21	0·21
Victoria	0·74	...	6·47	6·47
Canada	0·01	...	17·15	17·15
Other countries	1·42	0·06	4·67	4·73
Total of British Empire ...	751·28	12·86	1,042·72	1,055·58
Foreign Countries—				
Russia	...	...	0·26	0·26
Sweden	6·66	...	0·46	0·46
Germany	26·90	0·06	107·79	107·85
Holland	2·93	...	12·81	12·81
Belgium	36·61	...	70·60	70·60
France	25·93	0·03	191·11	191·14
Portugal	0·06	...	1·42	1·42
Spain	0·17	...	1·25	1·25
Italy	2·50	0·09	17·23	17·32
Austria-Hungary	12·46	0·02	8·58	8·60
Asiatic Turkey	0·81	...	3·16	3·16
Egypt	0·18	0·01	11·08	11·09
Bourbon (Réunion)	...	...	...	...
Native States in Arabia other than Muscat	0·03	...	3·02	3·02
Java	5·48	...	10·51	10·51
Sumatra	9·82	...	0·05	0·05
Persia	0·10	...	1·67	1·67
Philippine and Ladrone Islands	0·02	...	8·75	8·75
Siam	1·65	0·02	0·62	0·64
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macoa).	0·97	...	16·57	16·57
Japan	0·95	...	91·91	91·91
United States of America	19·44	1·54	124·00	125·54
Other countries	1·65	0·01	1·40	1·41
Total of Foreign Countries ...	155·32	1·78	684·25	686·03
Grand Total ...	906·60	14·64	1,726·97	1,741·61

The increase in imports from the United Kingdom occurred under cotton piece-goods (42·54 lakhs), railway plant and rolling-stock (20·13 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn, machinery, dynamite and hardware, while exports rose under the heads of tanned hides and skins (67·83 lakhs), castor seeds, raw jute, and raw skins. The increase in exports to Ceylon occurred under rice (134·14 lakhs), manures and tea. Germany sent more copper to Madras, but there was a falling off in the exports of pepper, copra and cocoanut oil, accompanied by a rise in that of raw jute, raw cotton, and coir. France is one of the best customers of the Presidency and took larger shipments of groundnuts and niger seeds. The import of matches and iron from Belgium declined, while the increase in imports from the United States is chiefly contributed by kerosine oil. Trade in Russian oil ceased, Italy took less pepper and Austria-Hungary less pepper and gingelly. Java imported more sugar and oil-cake manure, Egypt purchased more indigo, while Sweden sent more matches and iron.

Treasure.

247. The following table shows the imports, exports and net balance of gold and silver during the last five years :—

—	Imports.	Exports.	Net balance of imports.
	Gold.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1902-1903	1,82,06,337	6,00,000	1,76,06,337
1903-1904	1,06,63,410	.....	1,06,63,410
1904-1905	24,56,419	.....	24,56,419
1905-1906	30,83,901	60,000	30,23,901
1906-1907	55,85,980	3,02,553	52,83,427
	Silver.		
1902-1903	19,25,382	4,74,000	14,51,382
1903-1904	25,16,707	12,81,425	12,35,282
1904-1905	11,08,473	30,00,360	— 18,91,887
1905-1906	7,25,792	16,00,625	— 8,74,833
1906-1907	24,99,402	11,27,134	13,72,268

There was an increasing demand for bar gold and sovereigns to meet jewellers' requirements. Industrial needs, combined with good crops, have led to large imports of bar silver and currency requirements to large imports of rupees, chiefly from Ceylon. Sovereigns to the value of 3 lakhs and Government of India rupees to the value of 11·22 lakhs were exported to Ceylon.

Miscellaneous.

248. The value of imports and exports of Government stores was Rs. 62,29,704 and Rs. 94,641, respectively. The increase in imports fell under arms and ammunition, carriages, cotton and woollen goods, machinery and mill work. Excluding Government stores, the balance of trade in favour of Madras was 768 lakhs of rupees, the highest figures yet attained. The net revenue from import duties was Rs. 1,43,811, while the export duty on paddy and rice realised Rs. 5,57,268.

Balance of Trade.

Customs.

Coasting Trade.

249. The total coasting trade amounted to Rs. 13,09,82,391 or an increase of Rs. 1,06,29,403 over the figures of last year. The chief features of the trade were the import of food-grains and pulses from Burma, Bombay and Sind, of kerosine oil from Burma, and coal from Bengal. The increase in exports was small. The only feature worthy of mention in the movement of precious metals coastwise was the shipment by Government of a large number of sovereigns from Madras to Rangoon. Coasting trade may be divided into 3 sections, viz., trade with British ports in other provinces, trade with non-British ports, and trade within the Presidency. The subjoined statement shows fluctuations in the exchange of goods with other provinces :—

—	Imports		Difference.	Exports.		Difference.
	1905-1906.	1906-1907.		1905-1906.	1906-1907.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ... Country.	1,35,93,798	84,76,813	— 51,16,985	1,11,87,166	1,15,25,866	+ 3,38,700
Bengal ... Foreign.	7,60,894	7,84,431	+ 23,537	2,07,588	3,17,810	+ 1,10,222
Eastern Bengal and Assam. Country.		1,89,918	+ 1,89,918	...	1,72,773	+ 1,72,773
Eastern Bengal and Assam. Foreign.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ... Country.	1,24,84,921	1,38,74,188	+ 13,89,267	1,29,88,059	1,41,68,591	+ 11,80,532
Bombay ... Foreign.	74,66,257	73,42,902	— 1,23,355	1,03,841	1,41,669	+ 37,828
Sind ... ... Country.	13,54,506	28,33,128	+ 14,78,622	5,54,336	7,72,847	+ 2,18,511
Sind ... ... Foreign.	21,124	1,26,298	+ 1,05,174	27,591	6,530	— 21,061
Burma ... Country.	1,56,32,608	2,67,43,166	+ 1,11,10,558	1,32,29,727	1,21,78,396	— 10,51,331
Burma ... Foreign.	1,97,252	1,41,427	— 55,825	2,91,299	4,57,994	+ 1,66,695

The decline of imports from Bengal and Assam arose from the scarcity in those provinces and the consequent decline in the export of food-grains. Imports of coal increased by Rs. 8·17 lakhs, kerosine oil and printing paper by Rs. 1·79 and Rs. 1·17 lakhs, while exports to Bengal showed a rise under grains and oil-seeds. Trade with Bombay was brisk, and exports of raw cotton, turmeric, cocoanut oil, pepper and cocoanut rose, while increased imports were taken under paddy, salt, gram and cotton

twist. Sind sent large quantities of gram, paddy and rice, for which payment was partly made by increased exports, but the most extensive purchases were made from Burma, whose contribution of kerosine oil has been noted above. Pulse, paddy, rice, and teak showed increases of Rs. 6·27, Rs. 40·19, Rs. 17·46, and Rs. 3·80 lakhs. Exports to Burma have contracted, mainly under the head of cotton twist, cotton piece-goods, and tobacco.

250. Trade with non-British ports is given below :—

—	Imports.		Exports.	
	1905–1906.	1906–1907.	1905–1906.	1906–1907.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cochin	16,675	6	...	2,584
Cutch	929	538	2,21,499	3,55,301
Daman	...	...	...	41
Diu	...	...	649	1,048
Foreign Konkan	...	..	1,014	1,750
Gaekwar's territories	1,919	4,713	...	277
Goa	49,629	54,826	8,81,560	8,16,266
Karikal	13,535	8,125	81	...
Kathiawar	31,917	3,13,649	6,18,819	8,36,113
Mahé	2,571	2,221	1,488	938
Pondicherry	2,219	1,680	1,92,767	1,28,717
Travancore	1,25,705	1,29,195	4,61,383	3,72,181

The increase in trade with Kathiawar consisted of imports of pulses and exports of betel-nut, sugar and teak. Smaller shipments of rice and paddy went to Travancore, but Cutch purchased increased quantities of teak and sugar.

251. Coasting trade within the Presidency showed a decline of Rs. 11,04,499, less than 5 per cent. of the total. Decreases occurred under the head of grain and pulse, cotton manufactures, spices, provisions, tobacco, fruits, timber, coffee, coir and rope.

Shipping.

252. The total number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels which entered or cleared from and to foreign countries were as follows :—

—		1905-1906.		1906-1907.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Entered ...	Steamers	875	1,341,353	951	1,735,975
	Sailing vessels	1,081	73,415	1,128	76,238
Cleared ...	Steamers	858	1,221,744	949	1,713,595
	Sailing vessels	1,231	76,380	1,127	76,603

British vessels numbered 1,807, British Indian 632, Foreign 151, and Native craft 1,565. The tonnage of British vessels was 3,075,836 tons. Foreign steamers included 81 German, 9 Japanese and 1 Russian.

253. The following are the figures for entries and clearances of vessels engaged in the coasting trade :—

—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1905–1906	6,346	13,598,476	32,571	1,064,276
1906–1907	6,321	13,552,409	33,763	1,105,635

Of these, 307 vessels, with a tonnage of 428,464, were foreign, and 6,149, with a tonnage of 13,046,444, were British. Thirty vessels of a tonnage of 1,641 were built, chiefly on the West Coast, and 36 vessels of 1,789 tons were registered.

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS. (1906–1907.)

[*Administration Report of the Public Works Department (General and Buildings and Roads), Madras Presidency, for the year 1906–1907.*]

Expenditure.

254. The expenditure of the department during the year on works under the control of the Chief Engineer, excluding "contribution works" and "Irrigation Works," was Rs. 35,58,114 out of a total grant of Rs. 36,71,753. The expenditure on "contribution works" was Rs. 1,13,998. In the previous year the expenditure was Rs. 37,57,091 including Establishment and Tools and Plant out of a total grant of Rs. 47,03,508. The cost of the several Provincial Civil Works was Rs. 32,61,551. This amount was distributed as follows: Civil buildings Rs. 26,47,430, communications Rs. 3,24,793 and miscellaneous public improvements Rs. 2,89,328. The number of buildings completed or in progress in the year was 267, the number completed in previous years was 2,651 and the number required at the end of the year was 335. The Collector's Cutcherry at Cocanada was practically completed during the year. Among the buildings completed were the "Gass" Forest Museum at Coimbatore (opened in September 1906), a Hospital and subsidiary buildings at Nandyal, the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor, Police head-quarters office with out-buildings at Nellore, the students' hostel at Kumbakónam, the District and Sessions Court at Coimbatore and a Residence for the District and Sessions Judge at Salem. The more important of the buildings under construction were the Collectorate office at Guntúr, improvements to Government House at Ootacamund, improvements to the Postmaster-General's office, a District Police office at Guntúr, a special ward for the accommodation of phthisical patients in the Central Jail at Bellary, the new Hospital building at Coimbatore, a new operation theatre, labour ward, etc., for the Maternity Hospital in Madras, additions and alterations to the Reformatory school at Chingleput, and additional lecture halls to the Presidency College, Madras. The buildings for the Central Farm and the Agricultural College and Research Institute were in progress during the year. The Central Record office in Madras was also commenced. The foundations of one of the old abutments of the Karimpozha bridge on the Nilambúr-Nilgiri road was found to be defective, and one of the old piers collapsed while the work of restoration of the bridge was going on. A revised estimate providing for these works was sanctioned. The bridge over the Ponnair at Manjakkuppam was in progress. The Kodumurti bridge was finished during the year. The Tellicherry-Coorg and Mysore frontier roads were maintained in good condition at a cost of Rs. 63,421. The cart-road from Salem to Yercaud was completed and a feeder road from Yercaud to the head of the Manjavadi ghât was in progress during the year. All the branch roads on the Anamalais except one were completed. In connection with the opening up of the Palni Hills by means of a road fit for wheeled traffic, the part of the road between Aiyampalayam and Tandigudi was nearly completed. A proposal is being considered to connect Kodaikánal with the plains by a road along "Law's Trace." Out of a total length of 20,907 miles of metalled roads, 291 miles were maintained by the Public Works Department, the rest by local authorities. Of unmetalled roads, 399½ miles out of 4,458½ miles were maintained by the Public Works Department. The figures for roads and streets within municipal limits are not included in the above.

Roads and bridges.

Electrical supply.

255. Installations of electric lights and fans were fitted up in the Secretariat buildings in Fort St. George, Government House, Guindy, the General Post office, and the Ophthalmic and Maternity Hospitals. Preliminary arrangements for the supply of electricity to the City of Madras were concluded in August 1906 and a license under the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act was granted for the generation of electricity in a power station and its distribution within specified areas. The Electric Supply Company has also been empowered to supply electricity to the public and for electric traction.

Public Works Workshops.

256. The value of the work turned out during the year in the Workshops at Madras was Rs. 4,00,521 against Rs. 2,91,389 in the previous year. In the Workshops at Bezwada the outturn was valued at Rs. 1,15,268 against Rs. 1,29,062 in 1905–1906. At Vaddeswaram in the Guntúr district 1,500 candies of lime were manufactured, a large quantity of which was supplied to the Divi Pumping Project. The stone required for this project was supplied from the Kolanukonda quarry in Guntúr.

Administration.

257. The Consulting Architect to Government was relieved of all work of execution and his duty confined to the drawing up of designs of important buildings laying

down types for general use and elaborating architectural features. He is to work under the personal supervision of the Chief Engineer. This change is expected to minimise delays in the preparation of finished designs and estimates for public buildings.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS. (1906.)

Madras Railway. *5′ 6″ Gauge.*

258. During the year 1906 the major portion of the Azhikal-Mangalore Railway from Azhikal to Kumbla, 56·35 miles, was opened for public traffic in 3 sections, the last section having been opened on the 17th November 1906. The North-East Line (late East Coast Railway) was given direct access to the Central Station, Madras, by a new chord line from Korukupet to Basin Bridge opened for traffic on 15th March 1907. The loop line from Washermanpet to Basin Bridge, 1 mile in length, was also opened on the same date. The total mileage of the Madras Railway including the North-East Line and other lines worked by the Company on the 31st December 1906 was 1,593·08.

Rolling-stock.

The strengthening of girders on certain sections on the South-West and North-West Lines was in progress. The total rolling-stock of the railway at the close of the year consisted of 296 locomotives, 1,307 coaching vehicles including brakevans and 5,137 goods vehicles, inclusive of the stock belonging to the Nilgiri, the Shoranur-Cochin, the Tiruppattúr-Krishnagiri and Morappúr-Dharmapuri Railways. The number of engines and vehicles fitted with the vacuum brake was 169 engines, 1,039 coaches including brakevans and 287 goods wagons. Thirty-one additional coaching vehicles were fitted for gas lighting during the year and the total number of vehicles fitted at the end of 1906 was 1,032.

Train service.

The percentage of trains which ran late during the year rose from 6·06 per cent. to 9·60 per cent.

Accidents.

The number of accidents of all kinds on the railway during the year was 541 against 406 in 1905 and the numbers killed and injured on account of accidents and casualties to trains were 9 and 67 respectively. On the 11th May 1906, the mail from Bombay to Madras, while travelling between Urampadu and Koduru, was, owing to the neglect of the staff, allowed to collide with the rear of No. 4 mixed train which was standing at 112/3 miles, resulting in the death of 1 passenger and 3 railway servants and slight injury to 15 persons. The engine of the mail train was badly damaged and a number of coaching and goods vehicles were destroyed. Heavy rain in January 1906 caused floods in the Swarnamukhi river, and in another river at mile 71/1 breaching the North-East Line for 600 feet. In December 1906, the North-East Line between miles 168 and 175 was breached at several places extending over a distance of 6 miles, owing to a cyclonic storm which flooded all the rivers between Nellore and Chinna Ganjám. On the 20th July 1906 the Bhaváni river, Nilgiri Railway, came down in flood and damaged the temporary bridge necessitating transhipment of all kinds of traffic. Through running was resumed on the 24th July and the new bridge was opened for traffic on the 11th September 1906.

Persons employed.

The staff employed on the railway increased from 26,270 in the previous year to 27,641 consisting of 308 Europeans, 1,666 Eurasians and 25,667 natives.

Schools.

Schools were maintained at 9 important stations on the railway for European and Eurasian children and their net cost to the railway excluding Government grant and collections from school-fees amounted to Rs. 26,231.

Police. Volunteers.

The Police force employed on the line inclusive of subordinate officers numbered 806. The total number of volunteers in the Railway Corps at the end of the year 1906 was 1,560, of whom 1,403 were extra efficients.

Finance. (1906.)

The total capital expenditure on the Madras Railway proper exclusive of the West Coast Extension, up to the 31st December 1906, amounted to Rs. 1,322 lakhs and the net earnings of the year to Rs. 60·42 lakhs equivalent to 4·57 per cent. on the capital outlay against 4·37 per cent. in the previous year. The West Coast Extension of the Madras Railway from Calicut to Azhikal, 59·61 miles in length, is worked by the company as part of the undertaking. The capital outlay on the extension on the 31st December 1906 was Rs. 81 lakhs and the net earnings for the year Rs. 1·35 lakhs representing a dividend of 1·67 per cent. The total capital outlay on the Azhikal-Mangalore Railway, of which only 56·35 miles were open at the end of 1906, was 120·19 lakhs and the net earnings Rs. 14,990. On the North-East Line the capital outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 657 lakhs and the net earnings 24 lakhs representing a dividend of 3·68 per cent. against 4·10 per cent. in 1905.

Kolar Gold Fields Railway. *5′ 6″ Gauge.*

259. The Kolar Gold Fields Railway, 9·88 miles, is owned by the Mysore Darbar and worked by the Madras Railway Company. The capital expenditure on the line to the end of the year was Rs. 11·96 lakhs and the net earnings for the year Rs. 68,275, giving a dividend of 5·71 per cent. against 5·69 per cent. in the previous year.

260. The Nilgiri Railway, metre gauge, 16·99 miles in length, is owned by the State and worked by the Madras Railway Company under a provisional agreement terminable on six months' notice. The capital cost of the line to the end of 1906 was Rs. 37·43 lakhs and the actual net earnings of the year Rs. 37,202 equivalent to a dividend of 0·99 per cent. against 1·33 in the year 1905. **Nilgiri Railway.** *Metre Gauge.*

261. The Shoranur-Cochin Railway, 64·75 miles long, the property of the Cochin Darbar, is worked by the Madras Railway Company. The capital expenditure on the railway was Rs. 68·59 lakhs and the net receipts for the year Rs. 1·56 lakhs, giving a dividend of 2·27 per cent. on the outlay against 2·36 per cent. in the previous year. **Shoranur-Cochin Railway.** *Metre Gauge.*

262. The Tiruppattúr-Krishnagiri Railway, 2′ 6″ gauge (25·38 miles), is a State line constructed for famine protective purposes at a cost of Rs. 10·79 lakhs and worked by the Madras Railway. The earnings of the year fell short of the working expenses by Rs. 1,825. **Tiruppattur-Krishnagiri Railway.** *2′ 6″ Gauge.*

263. The Morappúr-Dharmapuri Railway is another State line, 18·53 miles long, constructed for famine protective purposes and worked by the Madras Railway. The capital cost of the line was Rs. 8·37 lakhs and the working expenses of the year exceeded the earnings by Rs. 431. **Morappur-Dharmapuri Railway.** *2′ 6″ Gauge.*

264. During the year 1906, the Pámban-Rámésvaram section, 6·95 miles, of the Rámésvaram extension and the Arantángi Quarry Branch, 3·90 miles, were opened for traffic bringing the total mileage of the South Indian Railway at the close of the year to 1,364·32. During the year good progress was made with the renewal of weak girders, and the construction of the new passenger station at Egmore, Madras, was considerably advanced. The total rolling-stock on the system at the close of the year 1906 consisted of 248 locomotives, 1,131 coaching vehicles including brakevans and 3,891 goods vehicles. The number of engines and vehicles fitted with the vacuum brake at the end of the year was 93 engines and 260 coaching vehicles including brakevans. One hundred and six vehicles were fitted for lighting with electricity. Four mail trains were fitted with means of communication throughout between passengers and guards and drivers and the number of carriages fitted with communication at the end of the year was 243, including 137 third-class carriages. The percentage of late trains increased from 5·81 in the previous year to 6·78 and the number of accidents of all kinds decreased from 589 in 1905 to 572 in 1906. The number of persons killed and injured during the year owing to accidents and casualties to trains were 3 and 6 respectively. Owing to the bursting of tanks the line between Katalai and Puliyur on the Erode Branch was extensively damaged on the 15th November 1906, and through communication was suspended until the 30th December 1906. The number of persons employed on the open line on the 31st December 1906 was 16,018 consisting of 158 Europeans, 717 Eurasians and 15,143 natives. The Police force employed on the line consisted of 247 men. Five schools, 4 for European and Eurasian and 1 for native children, were maintained by the railway and their net cost to the railway excluding Government grant and collections from school-fees amounted to Rs. 5,386. At the close of the year the strength of the Volunteer Corps was 607, of whom 602 were efficients. The capital expenditure on the South Indian Railway, at the close of the year 1906, was Rs. 891·98 lakhs and the net earnings Rs. 58·93 lakhs equivalent to a dividend of 6·62 per cent. against 7·62 in 1905. **South Indian Railway.** *Metre Gauge.* Rolling-stock. Train services. Accidents. Persons employed. Police. Schools. Volunteers. Finance. (1906.)

265. The capital expenditure on the Travancore Branch (108·46 miles) was 161·89 lakhs and the net earnings Rs. 2·22 lakhs equivalent to a dividend of 1·37 per cent. **Travancore Branch.**

266. The Arantángi quarry siding, 3·90 miles in length, was opened for traffic during the year and this brought the total mileage of the Tanjore District Board Railway at the end of the year to 103·36. The line is worked by the South Indian Railway on behalf of the District Board. The capital expenditure on the line to the close of the year 1906 was Rs. 47·98 lakhs and the net earnings Rs. 2·33 lakhs representing a dividend of 4·85 per cent. on the capital outlay. **Tanjore District Board Railway.**

267. The Pondicherry Railway, 7·85 miles in length, is owned by the French Government and worked by the South Indian Railway. The capital outlay on the line at the end of the year 1906 amounted to Rs. 5·69 lakhs and the net earnings to Rs. 24,536 equivalent to a dividend of 4·32 per cent. **Pondicherry Railway.**

268. The Peralam-Karaikal Railway with a mileage of 14·65 is also worked by the South Indian Railway on behalf of the French Government. The capital expenditure on the line was Rs. 7·24 lakhs and the year's working resulted in a loss of Rs. 4,420 **Peralam-Karaikal Railway.**

due to the payment to the South Indian Railway of Rs. 18,372 on account of loss in working the line during the years 1904 and 1905.

Lines under construction.

Mangalore Extension. Coonoor-Ootacamund Railway.

269. Work on the Kumbla-Mangalore section, 20·91 miles, of the Azhikal-Mangalore Extension was approaching completion. (The line was opened through to Mangalore on the 3rd July 1907.) Work on the Coonoor-Ootacamund Extension was somewhat delayed by heavy rain and labour difficulties. It is hoped that the line will be ready for opening up to Fern Hill about the end of 1907, and the whole line up to Ootacamund by the 30th June 1908, but it is doubtful if the engines which the Railway Board are supplying will be ready when the line is. The question of electrifying the railway is still under consideration.

Rámeswaram Extension.

The first 6·95 miles of the Rámésvaram Extension were opened for public traffic on the 1st September 1906. The remaining length of this extension (4·88 miles) is in abeyance pending a decision on the proposal to substitute a shallow canal through the island for a swing bridge on the reef.

Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway. Dhone-Kurnool Railway.

270. The Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway, which is under construction by the Southern Mahratta Railway on behalf of the Kistna District Board, is approaching completion, and is expected to be opened for traffic before the end of 1907. The Southern Mahratta Railway is also constructing the Kurnool-Dhone Railway, 32 miles in length, as part of their undertaking, and land acquisition has been completed.

Vizianagram-Raipur Railway.

271. The Vizianagram-Raipur Railway, 133 miles of which lies in this Presidency, is under construction by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and land acquisition work is in progress. Construction work is confined for the present to the Vizianagram-Párvatípuram section, about 52 miles in length.

Lines Projected or Surveyed.

272. The Madras Railway Company have surveyed on behalf of Government for a 2′ 6″ gauge railway between Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri and Pálakódu and Bangalore. A survey has been made for a railway from Palghat to Dindigul *viâ* Kollengóde, Pollachi and Palni. An estimate of the cost of constructing it on the metre gauge is under preparation. A detailed survey for a line of railway from Trichinopoly to Panruti was sanctioned during the year and is in hand. The survey of an extension from Rámésvaram to Danishkodi, 13 miles in length, has also been commenced.

Madras Electric Tramways.

273. During the year 1906 the extensions of the Madras Electric Tramways authorised in G.O., No. 135 Ry., dated 18th January 1905, were opened for traffic. The total mileage at the end of 1906 was 12 miles and 7 furlongs, of which 2 miles and 6 furlongs were provided with double tracks. There were at the Power Station 5 engines, with an aggregate of 1,421 horse-power, driving the electric generators and another of 20 horse-power for lighting purposes. The rolling-stock of the system consisted of 60 motor cars and 7 trailers and the average daily service was 43. The line continued to be worked on the overhead trolley system. During the year the cars ran 1,178,492 miles and carried 9,579,832 passengers as against 1,002,866 miles and 7,557,859 passengers in 1905.

PUBLIC WORKS—CANALS. (1906–1907.)

274. The canals on which navigation was carried on during the year were the Chilka lake canal, the Dumagudiem canal, the Gódávari and Kistna canals, the Buckingham canal, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the Védáranniyam canal. Under the heads 'ton-mileage' and 'value of goods,' there was an increase on the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and a decrease on the Chilka lake canal. The increase on the former canal is attributed to the heavy traffic in food-grains, fuel, jaggery and sugar and salt, while the decrease on the Chilka lake canal is ascribed to a falling-off in traffic in paddy and rice. On the Gódávari canals, there was a decrease under 'ton-mileage' owing to Railway competition, and an increase under 'value of goods' caused by a rise in the prices of food-grains and other articles of consumption. The fall in the traffic of food-grains and timber accounts for the decrease under 'ton-mileage' on the Dumagudiem canal, while the increase under 'value of goods' resulted from a heavy traffic in hides, skins, etc. As regards the Kistna canals, the increase under 'ton-mileage' was due to the Ryves' canal having been opened for navigation during the year and also to the other canals of the delta being kept open for a longer period than in the previous year. The decrease in the value of goods carried on these canals is ascribed to a falling off in the traffic of treasure, woollen

goods, paddy, rice and salt. The increase under 'ton-mileage' on the Buckingham canal was caused by the high traffic in paddy, timber and firewood, while that on the Védáranniyam canal is ascribed to the increase of traffic in tobacco and miscellaneous goods. On these canals, there was a decrease under 'value of goods' owing to the traffic in rice, salt, etc., having declined when compared with that of the previous year. The gross 'ton-mileage' and 'value of goods' on all the canals rose from 26,357,873 and Rs. 4,35,04,402 to 26,574,777 and Rs. 4,69,71,052 respectively. The number of passengers increased from 561,172 to 566,348.

PUBLIC WORKS—IRRIGATION. (1906-1907.)

[*Administration Report of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department in the Madras Presidency for the year 1906-1907.*]

Gross Expenditure and Revenue.

275. The expenditure incurred on, the revenue derived from, and the area supplied by irrigation works during the year were Rs. 77,08,468, Rs. 2,49,28,265, and acres 7,082,342.

Class I. Protective Works.

276. The total capital outlay on protective works was Rs. 3,03,572. Of the three projects sanctioned under this head, the Rushikulya system is in operation, and the other two—the Mopad reservoir and the Bhavanasi Tank projects—are under construction. Work on the Mopad project was suspended towards the end of the year under instructions from the Government of India, pending sanction of the revised estimate by the Secretary of State. Similarly the Bhavanasi Tank project was held in abeyance pending submission of a revised estimate.

Productive Works.

277. Capital expenditure on productive works not charged to revenue amounted to Rs. 19,94,507. Important work was in progress in connection with the Nagavalli and Divi Pumping projects. In the case of the former, owing to alterations in the design of the regulator, head sluice and the large aqueduct over the Otigedda, but even more to the increase in rates and the difficulty in obtaining labour consequent on the construction of the Vizianagram-Raipur Railway, the original estimates are under complete revision and will be exceeded. As regards the Divi project, the loop channel was partially, and the foundations of the engine house completely, excavated, masonry work on the head sluices and retaining wall was carried on, and staff quarters were completed. The acquisition of land for the project and for flood banks was completed. All the machinery required for the engine house including the Venturi meters was brought to head works in March 1907 when its erection was taken in hand. Two oil punts were under construction.

Divi Pumping Project.

278. Productive works under class I show a net revenue of Rs. 70,95,206 or a return of 9·44 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 7·52 crores to the end of the year. The net revenue after deducting interest charges amounted to Rs. 43,26,956 representing a net revenue of 5·75 per cent. against 5·69 per cent. in the preceding year. The return would be raised to 9·51 per cent. if the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal were left out of account. Protective works show a loss of Rs. 1,68,706, an increase of Rs. 37,955 over that of the previous year. The area charged as irrigated was 3,043,133 acres, the gross revenue Rs. 1,35,36,992 and gross expenses were Rs. 27,27,749.

279. The revenue of the year as compared with that of the previous year shows an increase under all save the Gódávari and the Cauvery deltas. The decrease under these systems occurs under both first and second crops. Under the latter it is partly due to the grant of larger remissions during the year. Though there was a decrease in the area charged as irrigated under the Pennéru river canals during 1906-1907, the revenue derived showed an increase of about Rs. 86,000 which was due to the introduction of resettlement rates in Nellore district. The increase under Barur tank was also due to the introduction of resettlement rates in the Salem district. The increase under the Kistna delta system and the Periyár system occurred under first crop, while that under the Srívaikuntam anicut system was both under first and second crops and was due to the grant of smaller remissions during the year. The area irrigated under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, including the extent of dry crops watered, was 43,156 acres against 62,337 acres in the previous year. The decrease occurred chiefly in Kurnool district and was due to more abundant rains during the year, but the revenue

derived shows an increase of Rs. 16,902 which is attributed to the introduction of the resettlement rates in the Kurnool district. Working expenses showed a decrease as compared with those of the previous year, the decrease having occurred under all systems save the Cauvery and the Rushikulya systems. Remissions granted under class I works totalled Rs. 1,08,921.

Class II.

280. The capital outlay on irrigation works, class II, amounted to Rs. 2,15,783, the area irrigated was 588,466 acres, the gross revenue was Rs. 10,71,979 and working expenses amounted to Rs. 3,61,830. The major portion of the capital outlay was incurred on the Hajipuram tank, Anamasamudram-Biraperu channel, Lower Coleroon anicut and Berijam project. Including the navigable canals which fall under this class, the net revenue due to improvements is Rs. 6,80,937 against Rs. 3,42,884 in the previous year. Remissions under this class totalled Rs. 43,896.

Classes III and IV.

281. The outlay on classes III and IV amounted to Rs. 21,21,774. The area charged as irrigated was 3,450,743 acres and the revenue derived was Rs. 92,42,439, giving an increase of Rs. 8,96,462. The total revenue, together with the revenue collected in the Public Works Department, viz., Rs. 16,710, was Rs. 92,59,149 and the total charges were Rs. 35,18,191, viz., Rs. 29,22,048 in the Public Works Department and Rs. 5,96,143 in the Revenue Department, leaving Rs. 57,40,958 as the net revenue against Rs. 46,78,697 in the previous year. Remissions granted under classes III and IV totalled Rs. 4,76,663.

Tank Restoration Scheme.

282. The tank divisions which were approved by the Government of India under the new scheme were formed during the year in the III, IV, V and VI Circles, and in addition to the provision of 4 lakhs annually made by the Local Government, a grant of five lakhs was sanctioned by the Supreme Government for the vigorous prosecution of this class of works; but not more than six lakhs were spent owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining the services of suitable officers to hold charge of these divisions and to other delays natural to the formation of four new divisions after the commencement of the official year. The total area of minor basins entered upon at the beginning of the year was 64,851 square miles, of which 55,640 square miles had been completed. These figures were, during the year under review, increased by 1,813 square miles and 1,947 square miles, respectively, thus bringing the total to 66,604 square miles entered upon and 57,587 square miles investigated. The average area of cultivation under all works in the Presidency to be investigated under the Tank Restoration Scheme (classes IV (*a*) and IV (*b*) works) is calculated to be about two and a quarter millions of acres. Of this acreage, works commanding about ·9164 million acres of irrigation, or about 40·73 per cent. of the total, have been investigated by the Tank Restoration Scheme up to the 31st March 1907, leaving a balance of area of works commanding 1·333 million acres of irrigation to be investigated on that date. The estimates sanctioned for Government works during the year amounted to Rs. 6,22,324 against Rs. 2,94,661 in 1905–1906. The cost of investigation during the year was Rs. 85,844 or 13·79 per cent. of the amount of sanctioned estimates. The total amount of estimates sanctioned for Government works from the beginning of Tank Restoration operations up to the end of the year was Rs. 90,59,524 against which the total expenditure incurred on works was Rs. 76,35,695 or Rs. 94,88,897 including establishment and tools and plant charges.

Class V. Agricultural Works.

283. The outlay on agricultural works, river conservancy and river embankments was Rs. 8,26,323. Conservancy operations were carried out in the Kistna on a more systematic basis by the formation of a special division for the purpose. Owing to the introduction of resurvey in both the Kistna and Guntúr districts, the old charts of the river were found to be out of date and their revision was, therefore, taken up during the year.

Investigation of Projects.

284. The following important projects were under investigation by the ordinary divisional establishments. In Nellore the Survapalli extension project and the Pyderu and Maldevi improvements, in Bellary the Nellikudurru project, and in Cuddapah the Dorigallu project.

Special Investigation Parties.

285. The Government of India having sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,79,850 for the investigation of minor projects, the work was continued under the supervision of the Special Superintending Engineer, Mr. H. E. Clerk, but, as his term of office was sanctioned by the Government of India only up to September 1906, the investigation was brought to a close on this date, except that the Special Party working in the Cuddapah-Anantapur districts had to continue till the end of December 1906 in order

to complete the investigation of the Upper Pennéru project and that the special establishment engaged on the investigation of the Bhaváni project in the Coimbatore district had to be retained until May 1907, as the completion of the plans and estimates for this work required more time. The plans and estimates for the Tungabhadra project, which were returned by the Government of India, were under revision during the year, and the estimate for the Kistna Reservoir project, amounting to Rs. 9·63 crores, was submitted to the Supreme Government. The outlay incurred on the investigation of these projects was Rs. 1,92,243.

Periyár.

286. The Inspector-General of Irrigation having, in his note on 26th March 1906 on the extension of irrigation under the Periyár system, recommended the investigation of the question of extending the catchment area of the Periyár lake by diverting into it the Pambiyar, a special party under an Executive Engineer was employed during the year for the necessary investigation and a grant of Rs. 31,000 was sanctioned under the head "Provincial 43. Minor Works and Navigation" to meet the expenditure incurred. The work, which was only partially completed, showed that the scheme was physically practicable. Further investigation will be resumed during the coming working season.

General Remarks.

287. There have been no extraordinary floods during the year except that in the Kistna at Divi on the 18th June 1906, which rose to 8·1 feet on the crest of the Bezwada anicut and was the highest for the time of year recorded since 1882. This flood interfered with the progress of head-works at Divi. Owing to the abnormal rainfall of December 1906, the Ponnalur and Hajipuram tanks in the Nellore district, which had just been completed, were badly breached and the work of repairing the damages was in progress.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE. (1906-1907.)

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

(*a*) GROSS REVENUE.

Receipts and Expenditure. 288. Receipts and charges on account of Imperial, Provincial and Local Funds during the past two years are exhibited in the following statements:—

Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Receipts.

Major heads of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.	
	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
Principal Heads of Revenue.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Land revenue	3,33,63,547	3,10,53,536	2,52,03,468	3,18,33,045	27,26,386	3,21,345	6,12,93,401	6,32,07,926
III. Salt	1,57,89,722	1,43,38,019	..	..	...	...	1,57,89,722	1,43,38,019
IV. Stamps	46,93,448	49,51,443	46,93,447	49,51,442	...	...	93,86,895	99,02,885
V. Excise	1,43,35,306	1,54,20,110	47,78,435	51,40,036	...	...	1,91,13,741	2,05,60,146
VI. Provincial rates	...	...	...	...	95,86,759	69,54,650	95,86,759	69,54,650
VII. Customs	47,22,239	55,21,026	...	...	...	...	47,22,239	55,21,026
VIII. Assessed taxes—								
Civil	19,53,838	20,63,489	6,51,279	6,87,830	...	...	26,05,117	27,51,319
Public Works department	36,153	38,523	...	...	...	...	36,153	38,523
IX. Forest	22,25,703	24,68,001	7,41,901	8,22,667	...	...	29,37,604	32,90,668
X. Registration	...	...	16,69,264	17,43,752	...	...	16,69,264	17,42,752
XI. Tributes	45,08,462	45,07,902	...	...	...	...	45,08,462	45,07,902
XII. Interest	3,84,604	3,21,749	2,31,453	2,9[illegible],354	74,122	1,98,805	6,90,179	7,23,908
Receipts by Civil Department.								
XVI. Law and Justice—								
A. Courts of Law	...	...	7,76,087	7,31,176	31,456	31,548	8,07,543	7,62,724
B. Jails	...	...	5,32,339	5,18,631	...	...	5,39,339	5,18,631
XVII. Police	...	...	4,77,842	4,27,378	...	...	4,77,842	4,27,378
XVIII. Marine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIX. Education	...	...	2,29,375	2,28,368	2,91,348	2,99,762	5,20,723	5,28,130
XX. Medical	...	...	1,13,612	1,26,081	70,209	77,965	1,83,821	2,04,046
XXI. Scientific departments	...	...	4,28,091	4,31,244	...	...	4,28,091	4,31,244
Miscellaneous.								
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,52,183	1,33,056	43,559	35,364	547	37	1,76,289	1,68,457
XXIII. Stationery and printing	13,842	8,784	96,261	1,02,329	...	..	1,10,103	1,11,213
XXV. Miscellaneous	56,187	62,912	2,56,071	2,30,353	6,76,337	6,93,075	9,88,595	9,86,340
Railways.								
XXVI. State Railways (gross receipts).	2,34,54,629	2,35,22,118	...	...	5,99,484	6,03,305	2,40,54,113	2,41,25,423
Deduct Working expenses	1,35,33,836	1,38,52,606	...	...	3,37,457	3,42,249	1,38,71,293	1,41,94,855
Net receipts	99,20,793	96,69,512	...	...	2,62,027	2,61,056	1,01,82,820	99,30,568
XXVIII. Subsidised companies (repayment of advances of interest).	3,62,588	3,88,746	...	...	...	...	3,62,588	3,88,746
Revenue from Productive Public Works.								
XXIX. Irrigation and navigation	3,79,322	4,05,382	...	...	...	...	3,79,322	4,05,382
Receipts from Public Works not classified as Productive (direct receipts).								
XXX. Minor works and navigation in charge of—								
Civil officers	...	...	14,376	9,577	...	...	14,376	9,577
Public Works department.	...	...	1,60,811	1,58,245	...	...	1,60,811	1,58,245
XXXI. Military works	6,273	4,364	..	...	...	...	6,273	4,364
XXXII. Civil works in charge of—								
Civil officers	...	...	8,453	8,354	13,57,202	15,19,377	13,65,655	15,27,731
Public Works department	...	...	1,69,876	1,83,367	9,858	13,435	1,79,734	1,96,802
Contributions from—								
Provincial to Local	...	...	...	...	26,32,125	27,58,403	26,32,125	27,58,403
Local to Provincial	...	...	4,72,099	4,46,212	...	...	4,72,099	4,46,212
Local to Local	...	...	...	...	8,682	1,772	8,682	1,772
Total ... Civil	8,21,79,021	8,08,50,127	4,14,24,412	4,87,67,193	1,74,55,173	1,27,66,739	14,10,58,606	14,23,84,059
Total ... Non-civil	1,07,05,129	1,05,06,527	3,30,687	3,41,612	2,71,885	2,74,491	1,13,07,701	1,11,22,630
Excluded Local funds	...	...	...	...	12,76,756	14,13,035	12,76,756	14,13,035
Grand Total	9,28,84,150	9,13,56,654	4,17,55,099	4,91,08,805	1,90,03,814	1,44,54,265	15,36,43,063	15,49,19,724

Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Charges.

Major heads of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.	
	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and drawbacks	3,06,197	3,10,815	1,07,144	95,835	30,506	5,777	4,43,847	4,12,427
2. Assignments and compensations	10,51,361	10,62,016	1,28,329	1,21,367	...	...	11,79,690	11,83,383
3. Land revenue	...	...	60,14,838	1,13,31,016	51,77,982	88,319	1,11,92,820	1,14,19,335
5. Salt	21,73,084	21,10,338	...	...	...	...	21,73,084	21,10,338
6. Stamps	1,89,341	1,89,423	1,89,341	1,89,423	...	...	3,78,682	3,78,846
7. Excise	7,65,681	7,56,578	2,55,227	2,52,193	...	...	10,20,908	10,08,771
9. Customs	2,73,286	2,79,904	...	...	...	...	2,73,286	2,79,904
10. Assessed taxes	24,647	24,581	8,215	8,194	...	...	32,862	32,775
11. Forest	16,99,952	18,60,495	5,66,650	6,20,165	...	...	22,66,602	24,80,660
12. Registration	...	...	9,47,327	9,72,273	...	...	9,47,327	9,72,273
13. Interest on ordinary debt	5,668	...	2,01,475	2,38,192	...	...	2,07,143	2,38,192
14. Interest on other obligations	32,922	31,810	...	...	469	4,346	33,391	36,156
15. Post office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. General administration	2,86,533	2,84,776	11,60,187	10,94,523	3,46,626	3,29,377	17,93,346	17,08,676
19A. Law and Justice—								
A. Courts of Law	...	...	49,51,055	50,34,753	...	...	49,51,055	50,34,753
B. Jails	...	...	13,36,511	14,01,976	...	...	13,56,511	14,01,976
20. Police	...	...	51,48,392	58,16,552	...	...	51,48,392	58,16,552
21. Marine	...	...	14,638	16,134	...	...	14,638	16,134
22. Education	...	...	23,18,093	22,79,719	14,27,677	17,65,911	37,45,770	40,45,630
23. Ecclesiastical	3,39,010	3,26,854	...	...	...	...	3,39,010	3,26,854
24. Medical	...	...	16,31,527	16,37,265	19,99,691	18,09,532	36,31,218	34,46,797
25. Political	25,880	12,657	75,620	87,832	...	...	1,01,500	1,00,489
26. Scientific and other minor departments.	21,043	37,210	8,94,498	9,24,390	5,170	4,935	9,20,711	9,66,535
27. Territorial and political pensions	4,39,121	4,12,521	...	...	...	...	4,39,121	4,12,521
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	327	528	...	...	...	...	327	528
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions	38,370	32,276	20,68,640	21,25,521	48,194	69,365	21,55,204	22,27,162
30. Stationery and printing	3,20,408	4,69,958	12,31,433	13,09,914	80,401	51,702	16,32,242	18,31,574
32. Miscellaneous	62,768	26,533	3,25,359	2,73,618	3,48,447	3,62,335	7,36,574	6,62,486
33. Famine relief ... Civil officers	...	...	22,665	...	...	...	22,665	...
33. Famine relief ... P.W.D.	...	...	74,739	...	...	...	74,739	...
34. Construction of protective railways	8,29,171	51,625	...	...	...	...	8,29,171	51,625
35. Do. do. irrigation works	4,96,025	4,88,270	...	...	...	...	4,96,025	4,88,270
38. State Railways—interest on capital deposited by companies	...	...	...	...	67,834	70,846	67,834	70,846
State Railways—interest chargeable against companies on advances	...	...	...	...	48,279	81,813	48,279	81,813
39. Guaranteed companies	4,219	14,286	...	...	...	...	4,219	14,286
40. Subsidised companies	— 82	1,72,310	...	...	...	...	— 82	1,72,310
41. Miscellaneous railway expenditure	1,75,537	1,69,518	...	...	23,818	20,380	1,99,355	1,89,898
42. Irrigation major works	18,28,479	16,87,818	...	...	...	...	18,28,479	16,87,818
43. Do. minor works—								
In charge of Public Works officers	...	...	42,91,998	36,50,577	7,127	5,379	42,99,125	36,55,956
Do. Civil officers	...	...	5,81,139	5,91,629	...	...	5,81,139	5,91,629
44. Military works	95,745	73,438	...	...	...	...	95,745	73,438
45. Civil works —								
In charge of Public Works officers	2,49,586	2,02,382	32,43,226	40,17,305	49,087	48,984	35,41,899	42,68,671
Do. Civil officers	...	...	11,14,381	10,35,719	65,40,154	60,97,692	76,54,535	71,33,411
45A. Construction of railways charged to Provincial or Local Funds	...	...	...	...	1,06,919	35,119	1,06,919	35,119
Capital Expenditure on Public Works (not charged to Revenue).								
48. State Railways	67,13,520	62,50,390	...	...	...	...	67,13,520	62,50,390
49. Irrigation works	12,16,419	18,68,193	...	...	...	...	12,16,419	18,68,193
Contribution. Provincial to Local	...	...	26,32,125	27,58,403	...	...	26,32,125	27,58,403
Contribution. Local to Provincial	...	...	...	...	4,72,099	4,46,211	4,72,099	4,46,211
Contribution. Transfers between Local and Local	...	...	...	...	8,682	1,772	8,682	1,772
Total Civil	80,55,599	82,29,273	3,39,24,809	4,02,16,606	1,64,86,098	1,10,37,274	5,84,66,506	5,94,83,153
Total Non-civil	1,16,08,619	1,09,78,230	76,09,963	76,67,882	3,03,064	2,62,521	1,95,21,646	1,89,08,633
Excluded Local Funds	...	...	...	...	12,06,602	16,45,488	12,06,602	16,45,488
Total Expenditure	1,96,64,218	1,92,07,503	4,15,34,772	4,78,84,488	1,79,95,764	1,29,45,283	7,91,94,754	8,00,37,274
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−). Imperial	+7,32,19,932	+7,21,49,151	...	...	...	...	+7,32,19,932	+7,21,49,151
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−). Provincial	...	...	+2,20,327	+ 12,24,317	...	...	+ 2,20,327	+ 12,24,317
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−). Incorporated Local	...	...	...	...	+ 9,37,896	+ 17,41,435	+ 9,37,896	+ 17,41,435
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−). Excluded Local	...	...	...	...	+ 70,154	— 2,32,453	+ 70,154	— 2,32,453
Total Surplus + or Deficit —	+7,32,19,932	+7,21,49,151	+2,20,327	+ 12,24,317	+10,08,050	+ 15,08,982	+7,44,48,309	+7,48,82,450
Grand Total	9,28,84,150	9,13,56,654	4,17,55,099	4,91,08,805	1,90,03,814	1,44,54,265	15,36,43,063	15,49,19,724

Including service receipts and charges of the Civil and Public Works Departments and of the Excluded Local Funds, but excluding figures relating to the Army, the Postal and Telegraph Departments, Guaranteed Railways and the Home accounts as well as those relating to Debt and Foreign transactions, the gross revenue of the Presidency during the year under review rose by Rs. 12,76,661 and amounted to Rs. 15,49,19,724, and the gross expenditure increased from Rs. 7,91,94,754 in 1905–1906 to Rs. 8,00,37,274 in 1906–1907. The figures for the year under report are however subject to alteration until the Revenue and Finance accounts are made up by the Comptroller-General.

Surplus Revenue.

289. The surplus of the year amounted to Rs. 7,48,82,450, an increase of Rs. 4,34,141. This is the net result of an increase of Rs. 12,76,661 in receipts diminished by an excess expenditure of Rs. 8,42,520. The improvement in receipts was under Land Revenue (19 lakhs), Excise (14½ lakhs), Customs (8 lakhs), Stamps (5 lakhs) and Forest (3¼ lakhs), counter balanced by decreases under Provincial Rates (26¼ lakhs) and Salt (14½ lakhs). Excess expenditure occurred mainly under Police (6¾ lakhs) and Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue (6½ lakhs) counterbalanced by variations under other heads.

Cash Balances.

290. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 257 lakhs in the Reserve Treasury, in Revenue Treasuries and at credit of Government account in the Bank of Madras and its branches, and closed with a balance of Rs. 218 lakhs.

(*b*) Imperial Revenue and Finance.

General.

291. Receipts on account of Imperial Revenue were Rs. 15,27,496 less than in 1905–1906. The fall is mainly under Land Revenue (Rs. 23,10,011) and is due to an assignment of Rs. 49,00,000 to Provincial Revenues owing to the discontinuance of the levy of the Ryotwari Village Service Cess. Salt Revenue also showed a decline of Rs. 14,51,703. But these losses were partly counterbalanced by increases under Excise (Rs. 10,84,804) and Customs (Rs. 7,98,787). Expenditure during 1906–1907 declined by Rs. 4,56,715. The decrease is chiefly under Construction of Protective Railways (Rs. 7,77,546) and under Capital Expenditure on State Railways not charged to Revenue (Rs. 4,63,130), but it was partly counterbalanced by the increase of Rs. 6,51,774 under Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue. The incidence of taxation per head of population rose from Rs. 2–13–7 in 1905–1906 to Rs. 3–0–5 in 1906–1907.

Land Revenue.

292. Receipts from Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 6,28,86,581 and exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 43,19,566, of which Rs. 25,64,712 were due to the discontinuance of assignments to the Ryotwari Village Service Fund and the balance (Rs. 17,54,854) was due to the more favourable season and more prompt collections. Increases occurred chiefly in the districts of Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Ganjám, Gódávari and Kistna. The increase in Nellore was due mainly to the introduction of resettlement rates. In Ganjám the utilisation of water from Government irrigation sources was the cause of the increase, while in Kistna it was due to extension of irrigation. In Guntúr however there was a fall due to the suspension of collection in 16 villages of the Ongole taluk owing to floods and to the collection in 1905–1906 of the resettlement excess of fasli 1314. Larger realisations on account of the sale of waste lands in the districts of Madura and Tinnevelly explain the increase of Rs. 22,283 under the head "Sale-proceeds of waste lands and redemption of Land tax." The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to Rs. 1–11–0 as against Rs. 1–9–7 in 1905–1906, being highest in the district of Guntúr (Rs. 3–7–9) and lowest in Vizagapatam (As. 8–10). The charges under Land Revenue being purely Provincial are dealt with in the Provincial section.

Canal Revenue.

293. The demand on navigable canals rose from Rs. 2,06,631 to Rs. 2,08,720 and the collections from Rs. 2,04,309 to Rs. 2,07,443.

Customs.

294. The revenue under "Customs" is sub-divided into Sea Customs and Land Customs. Receipts under Sea Customs, exclusive of "Import duty on Salt" which is credited to salt, amounted to Rs. 53,43,036. The increase of Rs. 7,75,596 in the receipts of the year was chiefly made up of Rs. 5,71,963 in exports and Rs. 1,79,758 in imports. The large increase under export duty was due to heavy shipments of paddy and rice to Ceylon. The increase under import duty occurred chiefly in cotton manufactures, metals and manufactures of metals; but there was a decrease of Rs. 1,51,992 in spirits and liqueurs. Receipts under Land Customs amounted to Rs. 1,77,990 as

against Rs. 1,54,799 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was 2 annas 3 pies. Charges under "Customs" amounted to Rs. 2,79,904.

295. Receipts on account of opium, which consist of excise duty, shop rents, gain on sale-proceeds of opium, fees for wholesale depots and fines and penalties, amounted to Rs. 9,15,142 against Rs. 8,49,504 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to 4·2 pies against 3·9 pies in 1905–1906. Charges amounted to Rs. 4,151 as against Rs. 6,260 in the previous year. Opium.

296. Government Salt factories increased from 21 to 22 and excise factories fell from 44 to 43 owing to the conversion of the Kudikkadu factory from the excise to the monopoly system from the season of 1907. There was manufacture in all the Government and excise factories except 3. The season was generally favourable for salt manufacture. The quantity of salt manufactured was 11,234,984 maunds against 10,579,718 maunds in the previous year and was the highest on record. Of this quantity 6,989,095 maunds were under the excise system and 4,245,889 maunds under the monopoly system. The increase over the previous year is entirely under excise manufacture and was due to favourable weather. Imports of salt amounted to 1,233,639 maunds against 1,066,167 maunds in 1905–1906. The total issues for home and inland consumption of salt locally manufactured and imported by sea and rail were 9,191,888, 1,233,639 and 211,121 maunds, respectively, as against 8,845,188, 1,066,169 and 184,145 maunds in 1905–1906. The increase in the issues of locally-manufactured salt was due to the favourable season, removal of restrictions on sale in Government factories and to the reduction of the selling price by excise licensees. Exports of salt during the year amounted to 316,034 maunds and fell below that of 1905–1906 by 20,374 maunds. The total stock at the end of the year was 7,928,882 maunds against 7,221,002 maunds at the end of 1905–1906. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,43,38,019 and fell below that of 1905–1906 by Rs. 14,51,703 largely owing to a decrease of Rs. 16,32,000 in the realizations on account of the previous year's credits. There was, however, an increase of Rs. 1,98,000 under cash sales. The former was due to the fact that the realizations in 1905–1906 were mostly at the higher rate of duty at Rs. 2 a maund. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to 5 annas 5·4 pies as against 5 annas 1·6 pies in 1905–1906. Charges amounted to Rs. 21,10,338 and were less than those of 1905–1906 by Rs. 62,746. The decrease is mainly under "Salt purchase and freight." Salt.

297. Receipts on account of Abkári revenue aggregated Rs. 1,96,45,004 or Rs. 13,80,767 more than those of 1905–1906. Increases were chiefly under country spirits and toddy. The increase under country spirits was due to larger realizations of excise duty owing to increased consumption and that, under toddy, to larger collections under tree-tax which was enhanced in 13 districts. The incidence per head of population was 8 annas 3 pies against 7 annas 8 pies in the previous year. Charges amounted to Rs. 10,04,620 against Rs. 10,14,648 in 1905–1906. Excise (Abkári).

298. Revenue under this head rose from Rs. 93,86,895 in 1905–1906 to Rs. 99,02,885 in the year under report. The increase is both under Court-fee stamps (Rs. 2,55,550) and Commercial stamps (Rs. 2,40,937) and is indicative of continued increase in litigation and expansion of trade and increase in monetary transactions, etc. The incidence of taxation per head of population rose from 3 annas 11·1 pies to 4 annas 1·7 pies. Charges under this head amounted to Rs. 3,78,846 against Rs. 3,78,682 in the previous year. Stamps.

299. Receipts on account of Income-tax, which are progressive, amounted to Rs. 27,89,842 against Rs. 26,41,270 in the previous year. The improvement was due to the assessment of a large number of Provident fund societies during the year. The incidence of taxation per head of population was 1 anna 1·8 pies against 1 anna 1 pie in the previous year. Charges were Rs. 32,775 against Rs. 32,862 in the previous year. Assessed Taxes.

300. Forest receipts (Rs. 32,90,668) were higher than those of 1905–1906 by Rs. 3,23,064 owing to the extension of the departmental system of exploitation consequent on restriction of the permit system. Several new depots were opened for the sale of small timber, fuel and agricultural implements and good sales effected. Large supplies of firewood to factories, of bamboos to the Hosur Remount Depot and of hay to the Military Department at Bangalore were made during the year. Charges amounted to Rs. 24,80,660 and were more than those of 1905–1906 by Rs. 2,14,058. Increased expenditure was necessary to earn increased revenue. The surplus of the year amounted to Rs. 8,10,008 and was more than that of 1905–1906 by Rs. 1,09,006. Forests.

Other Imperial Receipts.

301. Imperial receipts from other sources aggregated Rs. 1,55,02,507 or Rs. 2,61,687 less than those of 1905–1906. The largest decrease was in the net receipts of State Railways (Rs. 2,51,281); the fall was mainly in the traffic receipts of the North-East Line of the Madras Railway and was due to cessation of famine conditions which prevailed in 1905–1906. Receipts under Interest also showed a decline of Rs. 62,855, which was due to the payment in 1905–1906 of one additional half-year's interest on the loans made to the Harbour Trust Board consequent on the change in the period of repayment. On the other hand payments by the Mysore and Travancore Darbars on account of interest on the capital outlay on the Railways in their respective States were larger by Rs. 26,158. Direct receipts on account of Major Irrigation Works amounted to Rs. 4,05,382 and were better than those of 1905–1906 by Rs. 26,060, the improvement being under the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.

Other Imperial Expenditure.

302. Expenditure from Imperial funds under heads other than those already dealt with amounted to Rs. 1,39,86,184 and was less than that of 1905–1906 by Rs. 5,52,043. This decrease is made up of a decrease of Rs. 15,67,467 under 15 heads and of an increase of Rs. 10,15,424 under the remaining 8 heads. The largest decrease, viz., Rs. 7,77,546 is under "Construction of Protective Railways" and was due to the completion of the construction of the following Famine Protection lines :—

(*a*) Bellary-Rayadrug.
(*b*) Hospet-Kottur.
(*c*) Tiruppattúr-Krishnagiri.
(*d*) Morappúr-Dharmapuri.

Capital expenditure on State Railways not charged to Revenue also decreased by Rs. 4,63,130 owing to the completion of a major portion of the line from Azhikkal to Mangalore and to smaller outlay on the Rámeswaram Extension as the reef works were not taken in hand during the year. The decrease would have been more but for enhanced outlay on the South Indian Railway owing to a larger programme of works during the year. Expenditure on Major Irrigation works also showed a decrease of Rs. 1,40,661 resulting from the non-adjustment of the annual rent of Rs. 42,965 payable to the Travancore Durbar under the Periyár lease and from the absence of heavy expenditure on the purchase of special plant and machinery. As regards increases, the largest increase was under Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue (Rs. 6,51,774) and was due to heavy outlay for the execution of open capital works of the Periyár Project and for the Nagavalli River and Divi-Pumping Projects. The cost of lands acquired for the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway during the year, viz., Rs. 1,70,058 was borne by Government and charged to the head "40. Subsidised Companies—Land." There was no such expenditure in 1905–1906. Owing to the low stock of stationery at the Central Stores at the end of 1905–1906, large purchases were made in the year under review; hence the increase of Rs. 1,49,550 under "Stationery and Printing."

Imperial Loans.

303. The balance outstanding on the 31st March 1907 amounted to Rs. 72,86,414, an increase of Rs. 1,96,105 over the balance on 1st April 1906 due to a payment of Rs. 2,52,466 to the Madras Port Trust as the first instalment of the loan of Rs. 40,00,000 sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the harbour improvements. This loan is repayable in 60 equal annual instalments. There was also an advance of Rs. 3,000 for the first time during the year under report under the Bangalore Sanitary Improvement Loans Law for relieving the congestion in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The Madras Corporation made the first repayment of Rs. 12,398 towards the loan of Rs. 7,00,000 taken by it in 1905–1906 for drainage works. For the repayment of the old loan of Rs. 14,30,000 taken by this Corporation, a sinking fund was constituted and the instalment due to the fund during the year, viz., Rs. 28,600 was duly paid. On the 31st March 1907, the sinking fund held Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 10,84,300. The Madras Port Trust repaid Rs. 42,861 towards its old debt, leaving a balance of Rs. 39,82,916 to be repaid. The Madras Coast Lights Fund repaid Rs. 4,102 on account of principal during the year and the balance of the loan due by the fund stood at Rs. 9,30,430.

(*c*) Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Provincial Revenues.

304. The Provincial Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 83,30,140 on 1st April 1906 which rose to Rs. 88,09,532 by merging the balance of Rs. 4,79,392 to the credit of the Ryotwari Village Service Fund. Provincial receipts and charges during the

year amounted to Rs. 4,91,08,805 and Rs. 4,78,84,488 respectively, giving a surplus of Rs. 12,24,317. The balance to the credit of the Provincial Service Account at the close of the year was thus raised to Rs. 1,00,33,849. Compared with the previous year the surplus in 1906–1907 was better by Rs. 10,03,990.

305. Land Revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 3,18,33,045 during the year or Rs. 66,29,577 more than those of 1905–1906. Of this increase only Rs. 10,79,891 was due to increased collections and the balance was due mainly to the following assignments from Imperial revenues:— Land Revenue.

Rs.	
49,00,000	on account of the abolition of the Village Service Fund.
4,50,000	for additional Police reforms.
1,50,000	additional assignment for Agricultural and Veterinary development.
40,000	for European and Eurasian education.
Total ... 55,40,000	

306. Charges under "Land Revenue" amounted to Rs. 1,13,31,016 and exceeded those of 1905–1906 by Rs. 53,16,178. The increase was due to the provincialisation of the charges on account of Village establishments and to their revision in some districts.

307. The explanations given in connection with the variations in the receipts and charges under Stamps, Excise, Assessed Taxes and Forest in the Imperial section apply also to the variations under the same heads in the Provincial section. Receipts under Registration amounted to Rs. 17,43,752 and exceeded those of 1905–1906 by Rs. 74,488 owing to an increase in the number of documents registered. Charges amounted to Rs. 9,72,273 and exceeded those of 1905–1906 by Rs. 24,946 owing to the opening of additional sub-registry offices during the year. Stamps, etc. Registration.

308. Provincial Revenues under the remaining heads amounted to Rs. 39,30,033 and were less than those of 1905–1906 by Rs. 87,272. The decrease is made up of a decrease of Rs. 1,84,354 under 10 heads counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 97,082 under the remaining 5 heads. The largest decrease was under Police (Rs. 50,464) and was due to discontinuance of the recovery of rent for Policemen's huts and to the disbandment of the Punitive Police force in Tinnevelly. Smaller receipts on account of magisterial fines caused a decrease of Rs. 44,911 under Courts of Law. Owing to the abolition of the Village Service Fund there were no recoveries on account of Special Fund Audit clerks in Taluk and Collector's offices; hence the decrease of Rs. 25,887 under "Contributions from Local to Provincial." The decrease of Rs. 25,718 under Miscellaneous was due to a decrease in the amount of unclaimed deposits that lapsed to Government. The lack of orders for jail manufactures from public departments, especially the Military Department, explains the decrease of Rs. 20,708 under Jails. The largest increase was under Interest (Rs. 61,901) and was due to the payment of Rs. 34,459 by the Kistna District Board on the advances made to it for the construction of the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway and to larger payments by cultivators on account of interest on loans made to them. Larger recoveries from municipalities on account of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine and miscellaneous receipts of that Institute account for the increase of Rs. 12,469 under Medical. Other Provincial Receipts.

309. Expenditure in the Provincial section under heads other than those already dealt with amounted to Rs. 3,45,11,224 and exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 9,58,050. The excess was the net result of an increase of Rs. 19,49,587 under thirteen heads and of a decrease of Rs. 9,91,537 under nine other heads. The largest increase occurred under Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers (Rs. 7,74,079) and was due chiefly to increased expenditure on Original Works (Rs. 3,95,705) and on account of Establishment (Rs. 2,66,342). The large increase under "Original Works" was due to the construction of costly buildings in various parts of the Presidency. The increase under "Establishment" was due to improvements in the pay and alterations in the *personnel* and administration of the department. Other Provincial Expenditure.

310. The next largest increase was under Police (Rs. 6,68,160) and was due to the recent changes in the organisation of the Police force. The increase of Rs. 1,26,278 under "Contributions" was due to the grants-in-aid to elementary schools having been made through the agency of Local Boards, Provincial contributing to Local Funds for the purpose. Increased charges on account of printing and translation work

done on behalf of suitors in the High Court and on account of fees to pleaders in civil and criminal cases account for the increase of Rs. 83,698 under Courts of Law. An increase in the prison population and rise in the price of food-grains caused the increase of Rs. 65,465 under Jails. Owing to the expansion of the Pension List charges on account of superannuation were higher by Rs. 56,881. Larger purchases of materials, stock and machinery for the Secretariat Press were the chief causes of the increase of Rs. 78,481 under "Stationery and Printing." The increase of Rs. 29,892 under "Scientific, etc., Departments" was mainly under Cinchona Plantations and was due to increased purchases of bark, new machinery, etc., during the year. The balances outstanding to the debit of the Provincial Advance and Loan account at the end of 1906–1907 were larger owing chiefly to large advances made to the District Board, Kistna, for railway construction; hence the increase of Rs. 36,717 under Interest. As regards decreases, the largest was under "Minor Irrigation Works in charge of Public Works officers" (Rs. 6,41,421) and was due to the reduced grant assigned for these works during the year. The absence of any special contributions to municipalities as in 1905–1906 explains the decrease of Rs. 78,662 under "Civil Works in charge of Civil officers." In the previous year expenditure under Famine relief was Rs. 97,404, but no expenditure was incurred on this account in the year under review. The charges under General Administration in 1905–1906 were swelled by the expenditure incurred in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and by special deputations of officers in Secretariats; hence the decrease of Rs. 65,664 under this head. The decrease of Rs. 51,741 under "Miscellaneous" was due to smaller contributions to municipalities during the year under review.

Provincial Loans.

311. The Provincial Advance and Loan account opened with a balance of Rs. 62,45,325 on 1st April 1906 and closed with Rs. 74,04,266 at the end of the year, showing a net outgoing of Rs. 11,58,938 during 1906–1907 due mainly to an advance of Rs. 9,39,723 to the Kistna District Board for the construction of the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway. Advances to municipalities during the year amounted to Rs. 2,62,739 or an increase of Rs. 2,039 only over those made in 1905–1906. Advances made to cultivators showed a decline of Rs. 1,50,395, the figures being Rs. 5,48,264 as against Rs. 6,98,659 in 1905–1906. Owing generally to the more favourable character of the season in 1906–1907 the demand for State loans from ryots was not so great as in 1905–1906. Loans made to Co-operative Credit Societies during the year amounted to Rs. 9,800 and were less than those in 1905–1906 by Rs. 2,600. Repayments amounted to Rs. 6,01,588, or Rs. 72,478 more than those in 1905–1906. This increase was chiefly in repayments by ryots (Rs. 66,173) on account of the favourable character of the season referred to above. The Nawab of Banganapalle repaid Rs. 14,755 during the year in liquidation of the loan taken by him for the survey of his State. There was also an increase of Rs. 12,000 in repayments made by the District Boards of Bellary and Salem on account of loans taken by them for plague expenditure.

Local Funds.

312. The following paragraphs on Local Funds deal with funds raised from special sources and devoted to special objects and not to the general purposes of the Administration (Imperial or Provincial): these funds are divided into (*a*) Incorporated Local Funds and (*b*) Excluded Local Funds. Incorporated Local Funds are those, the receipts and disbursements of which are incorporated in the Public Accounts. They comprise the following:—(1) Local Funds under Act V of 1884, (2) Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund, (3) Bhadráchalam Estates Village Service Fund, and (4) Irrigation Cess Fund. The Ryotwari Village Service Fund was abolished during the year and the balance of Rs. 4,79,392 to the credit of this fund on the 31st March 1906 was merged in the Provincial balance. The Bhadráchalam Estates Village Service Fund consists of recoveries made from the proprietors in the taluk as part of their peshkash and of amounts deducted from the beriz of Government Villages at one anna in the rupee, and is utilised for the payment of Village servants in the taluk. The transactions were included in those of the Ryotwari Village Service Fund till its abolition in April 1906. The receipts and charges of the above funds as recorded in the Civil and the Public Works books as well as their opening and closing balances are dealt with below.

Incorporated Local Funds.

Local Funds under Act V of 1884.

313. Transactions under service heads of the year under review commenced with a credit balance of Rs. 43,03,642 on 1st April 1906 and closed with Rs. 59,51,596 at the end of the year, exhibiting a surplus of Rs. 16,47,954 against Rs. 11,53,766 in

1905–1906. The improvement of Rs. 4,94,188 was due mainly to increased receipts under Civil Works (Rs. 1,61,978) and Provincial contributions (Rs. 1,24,706) and to smaller expenditure on account of Civil Works.

Revenue Receipts.

314. The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 1,27,16,290, or an increase of Rs. 2,50,611 as compared with the previous year. The increase was mainly under the two heads mentioned above. The improvement under Civil Works was due to higher prices obtained at the auction sales of Local Fund Toll Gates. In the year under review payments of grants-in-aid to elementary schools were ordered to be made through the agency of Local Boards, the Boards receiving the required contributions from Provincial; hence the increase under contributions. Interest receipts also showed an improvement of Rs. 34,683 due to larger investments in Government Securities of Railway Cess receipts. On the other hand there was a decrease of Rs. 1,15,381 under Provincial Rates owing to the fact that the receipts of 1905–1906 included collections of cesses suspended in 1904–1905.

Service Expenditure.

315. The charges of the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,10,68,336 and were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 2,43,577. The largest decrease was under Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers (Rs. 3,65,251) owing to smaller outlay on Communications. Under medical, the decrease of Rs. 1,90,159 was due to smaller charges on account of Plague Preventive measures. Owing to the postponement of certain works to 1907–1908, the capital expenditure on the Tanjore District Board Railway declined by Rs. 71,799. On the other hand charges on account of Education and Superannuation exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 3,38,235 and Rs. 21,171 respectively. The former was due to the payments of teaching grants to elementary schools through the agency of Local Boards as explained above and to increased expenditure on the establishment and equipment of the Boards' schools from the Special Provincial Contributions given for these two purposes. The payment of gratuities by the District Boards of the Nilgiris, South Arcot and Madura to their employés explains the increase under Superannuation. The Kistna District Board paid for the first time Rs. 34,459 on account of Interest charges on the loan granted to it for the construction of the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway. The funded capital of the District Boards on the 31st March 1907 was Rs. 28,05,728. Of this sum, Rs. 25,21,500 represent investments of the Railway Cess balances in Tanjore, Kistna, Guntúr, Kurnool, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Salem. The balance of Rs. 2,84,228 represents investments on account of Endowment and other funds.

Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund.

316. The Proprietary Estates Village Service cess was levied during the year under review in the districts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Gódávari, North Arcot, South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore in estates in which enfranchisement operations had been completed. Receipts from Village Service Inams and Cesses in 1906–1907, therefore, amounted to Rs. 1,76,540 and Rs. 1,06,036 and were more than those of the previous year by Rs. 1,50,281 and Rs. 47,998 respectively. Expenditure from the fund was also greater by Rs. 68,668 and amounted to Rs. 1,89,033 owing to the revision of Village establishments in several estates and larger repayment to Provincial of the cost of enfranchisement operations incurred in previous years. The transactions of the year, therefore, resulted in a surplus of Rs. 93,543 which raised the balance to the credit of the fund to Rs. 1,92,372.

Bhadráchalam Estates Village Service Fund.

317. Receipts of this fund in 1906–1907 amounted to Rs. 5,625 and charges to Rs. 6,372. The fund had a credit balance of Rs. 5,048 at the close of the year.

Irrigation Cess Fund.

318. This fund exists in each of the districts of Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore and Salem. The fund opened with a balance of Rs. 30,175 on 1st April 1906 and closed with Rs. 30,863 at the end of the year. Receipts of the fund amounted to Rs. 36,742 and were less than those of 1905–1906 by Rs. 2,570 owing to the fact that, in 1905–1906, the fund in the Salem district received a temporary grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,500 from Provincial revenues in aid of its balances. Charges during the year amounted to Rs. 36,054 and were less than those of 1905–1906 by Rs. 1,713.

Excluded Local Funds.

319. The funds comprised under this head are (1) Port and Marine Funds, (2) Cantonment Funds, (3) Wellington Cantonment Hospital Fund, (4) University Fee Fund, (5) Kumbakónam College Hostel Fund, (6) Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao's College Fund at Vizagapatam and (7) Vizagapatam Hospital Fund. The Port and Marine Funds which form the largest portion of the Excluded Local Funds in this Presidency consist of (*a*) Port Funds (Act X of 1889), (*b*) Pilotage Funds, (*c*) Landing and

Shipping Funds, and (*d*) Madras Coast Lights Fund. The Port Funds are again subdivided into (i) Madras and (ii) Minor Ports Fund, and the Pilotage Funds into (i) Madras and (ii) Out-Ports. The Madras Port Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 26,351 on 1st April 1906 and closed with Rs. 20,244 at the end of the year. The income of the fund during the year amounted to Rs. 1,44,788 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,50,895. The expenditure includes Rs. 20,000 paid to the Port Trust Board as a contribution. The balance of Government Securities held by the fund at the close of the year was only Rs. 200. The Minor Ports Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 2,42,557 and closed with Rs. 89,132 at the end of the year. The decrease in the balance was due to the purchase of Government promissory notes of the face value of Rs. 2,37,400 during the year. This brought the total security balance to the credit of the fund to Rs. 8,25,000. The transactions of the Madras Pilotage Fund during the year under review resulted in a deficit of Rs. 31,849 caused mainly by the purchase of Government Securities of the face value of Rs. 30,400. The cash balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 6,273 and the Government Security balance to Rs. 80,400. The income and expenditure of the Out-Ports Pilotage Funds during the year amounted to Rs. 19,802 and Rs. 46,781, respectively, a deficit of Rs. 26,979 on the cash transactions of the year, which, however, was caused by the purchase of Government Securities of the face value of Rs. 30,200. The cash balance of Rs. 27,991 at the beginning of the year was thus reduced to Rs. 1,012 at its close, but the security balance to the credit of the funds was raised to Rs. 1,41,200. Receipts and charges of the Landing and Shipping Fund amounted to Rs. 2,75,369 and Rs. 2,89,668 respectively. The balance of Rs. 1,72,946 at the commencement of the year was thus reduced to Rs. 1,58,647 at the close. Government promissory notes of the face value of Rs. 86,000 were purchased during the year and the total invested balance of the funds was thus raised to Rs. 1,92,400. The Madras Coasts Lights Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 92,585 on 1st April 1906 and closed with Rs. 71,115 on the 31st March 1907. The closing balance would have been more but for the purchase of Government promissory notes of the face value of Rs. 90,000 during the year. This raised the total invested balance to Rs. 1,15,000. Cantonment Funds opened with a balance of Rs. 7,475 and closed with Rs. 9,500 at the end of the year. The receipts and charges of the funds during the year amounted to Rs. 73,925 and Rs. 71,900 respectively. Government grants for Rs. 20,688 were made to the funds during the year. There was no balance to the credit of the Wellington Cantonment Hospital Fund at the commencement of the year. The income and expenditure of the fund during the year amounted to Rs. 3,750 and Rs. 3,087, respectively, which left a balance of Rs. 663 at the close of the year. The cash transactions of the University Fee Fund resulted in a surplus of Rs. 25,889. The surplus would have been more but for the purchase of Government promissory notes of the face value of Rs. 30,000 during the year. The total invested balance of the fund was thus raised to Rs. 5,50,000. The cash balance of the fund on the 31st March 1907 was Rs. 1,10,509. The balance of the Kumbakónam College Hostel Fund on 1st April 1906 was Rs. 4,365. This was, however, reduced to Rs. 1,601 at the close of the year owing to a fall in hostel receipts. The income and expenditure of Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao's College Fund amounted to Rs. 25,843 and Rs. 31,437. The balance to the credit of the fund on 1st April 1906 was thus reduced to Rs. 8,824 at the close of the year. The invested balance of Rs. 1,00,000 to the credit of the fund continues. The Vizagapatam Hospital Fund was constituted during the year and its receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 2,841 and Rs. 1,386, respectievly, which left a balance of Rs. 1,455 at the end of the year.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

DETAILS OF CENSUS.

320. *Vide* pages 205 to 215 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS. (1906.)

[*The forty-third annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, 1906; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XIII. Vital Statistics; XX. Wild Animals and Snakes; G.O., No. 713, Public, dated 7th September 1907.*]

Registration.

321. At the close of 1905 the registration of vital statistics was compulsory in 635 towns and villages. An addition of 68 fresh areas was made during 1906. Excluding the hill tribes of the Ganjám and Vizagapatam districts, the inhabitants of the Laccadive and Amindivi islands, the inhabitants of the Banganapalle Jaghir and all Europeans and Eurasians, the population for which statistics were furnished in the year was 36,484,486. The number of births registered was 1,125,978 against 1,176,256 in 1905. **Births.** The birth-rate was 30·9 per mille against 32·0 in 1905, being 1·1 below that of the previous year and 1·3 above the decennial average. There was an increase in the birth-rate in 7 districts; Anantapur and Bellary showed an excess of 6·1 and 3·8, respectively, due to the recovery of the districts from the effects of plague and the return home of the dispersed population. Sixteen districts returned diminished birth-rates as compared with 1905, Madras leading with a deficit of 9·4. The dearness of food-grains operated to lower the birth-rate. The highest birth-rate was in South Canara, viz., 37·6, and the lowest in Nellore, 20·4. In municipalities the birth-rate fell from 39·8 to 36·4, being 1·1 above the quinquennial average. The highest rate was 61·7 in Vániyambádi as in the previous year. The number of deaths registered rose from **Deaths.** 786,123 to 998,391. The general death-rate was 27·4 or 6·0 and 5·6 more than the previous year and the decennial average respectively. The increase was caused mainly by the prevalence of cholera and small-pox during the year. Only 4 districts were not marked by the general rise in mortality. Excluding Madras which recorded a death-rate of 46·9, the highest rate, 34·3, was returned by the Nilgiris and the lowest, 22·0, by Nellore. The death-rate in municipalities averaged 38·8 against 35·8 in 1905, and 33·9, the quinquennial average. The increase occurred chiefly under "cholera," "fevers" and "all other cases." The death-rate increased in all towns except 7. The total infantile mortality for the municipalities averaged 260·0 per mille against 240·7 in 1905. The mortality was very heavy in Coonoor being 324·9 per mille, registered chiefly under small-pox and respiratory diseases.

Effect of Prices.

322. Owing to the monsoons of 1905 having in parts proved a failure and to the late arrival of the north-east monsoon of 1906, the outturn of crops was well below the average. The value of food-grains fell below the warning rate and in certain districts verged on the famine rate. The price of rice was 9·0 seers a rupee, ragi 14·7, cholum 14·9 and cumbu 14·3 against a decennial average of 11·3, 20·5, 19·8 and 24·5 respectively. The corresponding rise in prices of 25·5, 39·5, 32·9 and 71·3 per cent. above the average accounts for the diminished birth-rate.

Chief Diseases.

323. The Presidency was overrun during the year by a widespread epidemic of cholera which caused 142,811 deaths against 16,888 in 1905, a ratio of 3·9 per mille against 0·5 in 1905, the mean for the last 5 years being 1·0 per mille. The mortality was heaviest in the districts of Kistna, Gódávari, Kurnool, Ganjám and Tinnevelly in which the recorded death-rate from this cause ranged from 8·9 to 6·2 per mille. Madras was the only district in which the disease did not make any head way. In municipalities the mortality was 50 per cent. greater than in 1905, the number of deaths being 8,894 against 4,419 in 1905. The only towns unaffected by the epidemic were Kodaikánal, Cannanore and Mangalore. The epidemic of small-pox which prevailed towards the close of 1905 continued unabated during the year. The total mortality from this cause was 28,840 against 18,540 in 1905. Deaths were reported from every district. The disease was perennial in no less than 19 districts and was severe in the districts of Bellary, North Arcot and the Nilgiris where the ratio exceeded 2·0 per mille. Among municipal towns 10 were unaffected. Mortality from this cause was heavy in Coimbatore, Vellore and Coonoor, the ratios being 12·1, 10·5 and 10·0 respectively. There was a very large fall in the deaths from plague, which numbered 898 against 5,788 in 1905. Indigenous cases were reported in 10 districts. The highest death-rates were recorded in the Nilgiris and Bellary being 0·4 and 0·3 respectively. The mean ratios for the districts for the last 5 years were 6·0 and 1·6. But for the presence of the disease in Bellary, South Canara, Salem and Malabar, it may be regarded as practically absent from the Presidency. The total number of deaths from fevers was 304,926 against 265,044 in 1905, the rates being 8·4 and 7·2 respectively. The incidence of mortality was heavy in Vizagapatam and Ganjám, the rates being 21·2 and 17·2. Anantapur and Bellary record a rate of 1·2 and 1·6, showing a decrease. The death-rate in municipal towns rose from 5·7 to 6·3 per mille, the total number of deaths under this head being 15,069. The total number of deaths from these causes were 61,588 against 51,298 in 1905 which gives a rate of 1·7 per mille. Madras comes first with a rate of 8·9. The deaths under the head "Respiratory diseases" amounted to 23,378 against 19,687 in 1905.

Cholera.

Small-pox.

Plague.

Fevers.

Dysentery and diarrhœa.

Respiratory diseases.

Injuries.

324. The casualties under this head were 11,434 being 478 less than in 1905. Suicides occurred more frequently among females than among males.

Europeans and Eurasians. (1906-1907.)

325. The statistics given above do not include Europeans and Eurasians. The number of Registrars of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1886 was 105 against 111 in the previous year. The number of births and deaths registered fell from 167 and 74 to 126 and 51, respectively, in 1906–1907. There were 1,636 baptisms and 1,298 burials against 1,835 and 1,485, respectively, in the previous year. Of the deaths reported, 456 were those of children below 5 years of age and 217 of persons above 60 against 507 and 207, respectively, in the preceding year. The chief causes of death were fevers, diarrhœa and dysentery, diseases of the lungs and cholera which account for 223, 140, 112 and 75 deaths respectively.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION. (1906.)

[*G.O., No. 377, Public, dated 17th May 1907; Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India—XXXV. Emigration.*]

Regulated Emigration.

326. There were 16 shipments to Natal and 1 to Fiji. As in the previous years there was no emigration to French Colonies. Recruitment for Natal was more active, the number of emigrants in 1906 being 7,994 as against 6,498 in 1905. Of these 24 were special servants under the provisions of the Indian Emigration (Amendment) Act X of 1902. The number of emigrants to Fiji was 879 as against 1,731 in the previous year. Of the Natal emigrants 15 were detained for more than 3 months in the depots owing to illness. No emigrants were detained in the Fiji depot for more than 3 months. The due proportion of women was maintained in the case of Natal. As regards Fiji there was a deficit of 4 women in the February shipment to be made good by the next shipment. Out of a total of 8,873 regulated emigrants shipped during the year, there were 2,130 women and 1,428 children. More than half the emigrants for Natal were from Madras and Chingleput and North Arcot districts. Madras and North Arcot and Tanjore districts supplied more than half the number for Fiji. Ganjám supplied 3 for Natal; Guntúr and Cuddapah districts supplied

Natal.

Fiji.

2 and 3 emigrants for Fiji, respectively. There were no emigrants to Trinidad, or Mauritius or the Seychelles during 1906. Two thousand three hundred and eighty-six emigrants returned from Natal with savings amounting to Rs. 2,83,830; 268 emigrants from Mauritius with Rs. 2,205 and 43 from Fiji without any savings. From La Re-union 142 emigrants returned with savings amounting to Rs. 255. The management of the depots during the year was good and the emigrants were well treated and contented.

Non-Regulated Emigration.

327. The number of passengers to the Straits Settlements increased from 40,900 to 52,306, of whom 48,875 started from ports in the Tanjore district. The steady increase noticed in the previous three years and in 1906 is ascribed to increased demand for labour and to more vigorous recruiting. The number of passengers proceeding to Burma increased from 124,365 to 152,207 and the number of those proceeding to Ceylon decreased from 227,827 to 145,751. The increase in the former case was mainly due to reduction in steamer fares. The decrease in the case of Ceylon was due to better season in the three districts of Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly, the principal recruiting ground for the Ceylon labour market, and also to the prevalence of epidemics in the Tinnevelly district.

Immigration.

328. The number of passengers, excluding indentured emigrants, who arrived at the several ports of the Presidency during 1906, was 294,919 against 288,293 in 1905. Of this total number 135,354 came from Burma; 120,684 from Ceylon. The increase in the former case was due to the prevalence of plague in Rangoon and to reduction of fares. The decrease in the latter case was due to the prevalence of cholera in and around Tinnevelly.

Financial.

329. The receipts from fees levied on emigrants amounted to Rs. 21,876 against Rs. 24,615 in 1905. The charges amounted to Rs. 15,208 and were exclusive of a moiety of the salaries of the British Consul at Pondicherry and Karikal and of his establishments which was debited to the head "Political."

MEDICAL RELIEF. (1906.)

[*Annual Returns of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for the year 1906; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XIV. Hospitals.*]

Medical Institutions.

330. During the year 13 medical institutions were opened and 43 closed, bringing the number of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries open on the 31st December 1906 down to 610. Sixty-three hospitals and dispensaries were maintained by Provincial Funds, 448 were Local Fund or Municipal Institutions, 56 were maintained by the various railways and the remaining 43 were private institutions, 22 of which received aid from Government or Local Funds. The number of institutions maintained by Provincial Funds for the police is 41. The number of beds available in the 267 hospitals was 3,427 for males and 2,477 for females. The 343 dispensaries gave relief to out-patients only; 12 of these had, however, 21 beds for emergency cases.

Relief.

331. Excluding the police, railway and unaided private institutions, 5,255,949 patients were attended to, of whom 68,348 were in-patients: 2,642,216 men, 1,137,245 women and 1,476,488 children came for treatment. The total attendance was higher than that of the previous year by 18,444. The increase was among women and children, and there was a falling off in the total number of men treated. There was an increase in the number of in-patients. The average daily attendance in the case of male out-patients and in-patient children fell. In the other cases there was a slight increase. While the percentage increase for women of all classes was 1·47, that for Muhammadan women was 5·87. The attendance of other races and classes remained practically the same. In the Police Hospitals the number of in-patients was 5,920 being 277 less than in the previous year and the number of out-patients increased by 637 to 9,571. The more serious diseases—malarial fevers, respiratory diseases, cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa—prevailed to a greater extent than in the previous year. The decrease in attendance under the commoner ailments was partly due to the existence of cholera and small-pox in an epidemic form. Malaria showed an increase of 32,911 in 17 districts, the total attendance under this head for the Presidency being 374,427. Cholera prevailed throughout, the number treated in the hospitals and dispensaries alone being 17,105 against 3,428 in 1905.

Dysentery and diarrhœa together contributed 27,219 more persons for treatment. The highest increase was under "Diseases of the Eye" which registered 596,053 cases or 116,594 more than in 1905. Among the general diseases, malarial fevers, worms, and rheumatic affections account for 17 per cent. of the total number of cases; among local diseases, diseases of the digestive system excepting dyspepsia and diarrhœa gave 12 per cent., ulcers and other skin diseases record more than 20 per cent., eye diseases 11 per cent., diseases of the ear 5 per cent., of the respiratory system 4 per cent., and of the nervous system nearly 2 per cent. The percentage of deaths among in-patients rose from 6·75 to 6·84; allowing for moribund cases the death-rate was 5·24. The percentage of in-patients who were cured or relieved was 76·78 against 74·57 in 1905. The number of operations during the year was 175,076, the same as last year, the fall in certain districts occurring chiefly in the number of minor operations due to decreased hospital attendance. The number of deaths was only 455 giving the same average of 0·25 per cent. as last year.

Financial.

332. The total income of the various hospitals and dispensaries, except railway, special and non-aided institutions, was Rs. 17,21,062 against Rs. 18,24,639 in 1905. Of this sum 28·5 per cent. was contributed by Government, 45·7 per cent. from Local Funds and 17·1 from Municipal Funds, including Rs. 20,000 contributed by the Madras Municipal Commission towards the upkeep of the five Government hospitals in the Presidency town. The amount of subscriptions rose from Rs. 49,462 to Rs. 60,144. The total expenditure was Rs. 17,22,096 against Rs. 18,24,437 in 1905. The charges for establishment were Rs. 8,97,531; for medicines, Rs. 2,39,838; for diet, Rs. 2,06,676; and for building and repairs, Rs. 1,47,628. During the year bedding, clothing and furniture and other articles of hospital equipment were purchased. The average cost of a patient was As. 5–8 in 1906 as against As. 5–4 in 1905.

Miscellaneous.

333. Three hundred and fifty-three midwives attached to mufassal institutions attended 30,238 labour cases. There was a demand for qualified native midwives. The percentage of population seeking medical relief was 14·65 against 14·67 in 1905.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS. (1906.)

[*G.O., No. 372, Public, dated 16th May 1907; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XV. Lunatics.*]

334. The accommodation provided in the 3 lunatic asylums at Madras, Vizagapatam and Calicut was for 928 patients, including that for 136 Europeans in the first institution. The number of inmates in all the asylums on the 1st January 1906 was 579, of whom 428 were males and 151 females. Including readmissions, 225 persons were admitted, making a total of 804 patients under treatment during the year, of whom 594 were males and 210 females. Ninety-five inmates were discharged, 75 males and 20 females, of whom 69 were cured and 12 transferred to the care of friends. The total number of deaths was 72 which gives a percentage mortality on the average daily strength of 11·87 against 14·64 and 9·35 in the two previous years. The number of criminal lunatics at the beginning of the year was 120; 13 of whom were females. All these were confined in the Madras Asylum. There were 41 admissions, 3 being of females, making a total of 161. Of these 22 were discharged or transferred, and 9 died, leaving at the end of the year 116 males and 14 females or 130 in all. Of the persons admitted into the 3 asylums, whose previous occupations were known, 42 were coolies, 26 agricultural labourers, 16 beggars and 13 each of ministerial and menial servants. Mania continued to be the commonest form of insanity, the number of admissions for this one cause alone being 134. Thirty-one Europeans and Eurasians were admitted during the year against 24 and 16 in the two previous years. There were 6 escapes from the asylum at Vizagapatam; except one, they were all captured. Establishment charges rose from Rs. 41,178 to Rs. 42,405 and dieting charges from Rs. 38,857 to Rs. 41,376. The income from paying patients rose from Rs. 12,033 to Rs. 13,154. The total cost per head during the year calculated on the daily average strength under the chief heads of expenditure in the 3 asylums was Rs. 161–13–10 against Rs. 160–3–6 in 1905. For a mean total population of 606·63 the profits of manufactures and gardening were Rs. 5,729, the figures for the previous year being 587·40 and 7,232. The purchase of a gramaphone for the Vizagapatam Asylum was sanctioned in the year.

SANITATION. (1906.)

[*The eleventh annual report of the Sanitary Board, the forty-third annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, and the seventeenth annual report of the Sanitary Engineer, Madras, 1906; G.O., No. 901-L., dated 27th June 1907.*]

Water-supply and Drainage.

335. Drinking water was obtained from rivers, tanks, wells and irrigation channels, sources liable to pollution. As many as 549 villages, however, made use of watchmen for conservation purposes. The drainage, except where there were regular drainage systems, was effected by the usual method of side cuttings with its attendant disadvantages.

Works.

336. Water-supply systems were in existence in 16 municipal towns. Of these 7 were maintained by means of pumping. In 3 towns new water-works were under execution by the Public Works Department. The head-works of the water-supply scheme of Saidapet and improvements to the head-works of the water-supply of Guntúr were under execution by the Sanitary Engineer, who completed also the Coonoor water-works extension and the pumping installation at Arisipalayam tank. Schemes for improvements and extensions to the water-supply of Salem, Cuddapah, Tuticorin, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and Government House, Guindy, were investigated and plans and estimates were prepared. Tests were conducted for determining the character of the sources of water-supply for Tinnevelly and Ellore. Plans and estimates for the improvement of the water-supply of the City of Madras were sanctioned. The average daily consumption of water per head varied from 6·1 gallons in Cocanada to 19·8 gallons in Trichinopoly and the cost of raising 1 million gallons 1 foot high varied from Rs. 0·47 in Trichinopoly to Rs. 1·49. These figures relate to the outturn and the cost of maintenance in the towns where the water-supply is by means of pumping. The Ootacamund Drainage works were in progress throughout the year, the expenditure being Rs. 1,58,000. Drainage schemes for the towns of Trichinopoly, Srírangam, Mangalore and Negapatam were investigated by the Sanitary Engineer. The drainage scheme for Madura received the approval of Government. Proposals for the improvement of the Madras City drainage were considered and plans and estimates were being prepared.

Miscellaneous.

337. Sanitary improvements to the town of Bellary were sanctioned. Proposals for town extensions were received from the Municipal Councils of 9 towns. Sanitary assistants to District Medical and Sanitary Officers were appointed for 7 districts. Revised plans and estimates were prepared for improvements to the Coimbatore hospital. Of minor sanitary works costing more than Rs. 1,000 each, plans and estimates of 4 drainage works, 22 water-works, 16 hospitals, and 19 markets were checked by the Sanitary Engineer, who also examined and approved 37 minor works costing between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000. The estimated cost of 66 sanitary works was over 60 lakhs.

VACCINATION. (1906–1907.)

[*Report on Vaccination in the Madras Presidency for the year 1906–1907; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XVI. Vaccination.*]

Vaccination.

338. The vaccination staff consisted of 67 Deputy Inspectors and 892 Vaccinators against 66 and 887, respectively, in the previous year. The Inspector of Vaccination, who is also the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, was relieved of his teaching duties at the Medical College to secure more frequent inspection of the work of the staff in the districts. The total number of vaccinations performed was 1,551,600 against 1,464,990 in 1905–1906. Primary and secondary vaccinations increased from 1,357,745 to 1,437,924 and re-vaccinations from 107,245 to 113,676. This general increase in the number of vaccinations was due, amongst other causes, to the prevalence of small-pox throughout the Presidency and the consequent increased activity in all infected areas. The increase was largest in the North Arcot district. Only 2 districts, Tanjore and Chingleput, showed a decrease. This was due to the shortage of paste caused by an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease and an insufficient supply of calves. There was a fall in the number of operations in municipalities from 167,581

to 153,269. Omitting Madras, which showed a decrease of 15,744, large decreases occurred in Negapatam (1,537), Trichinopoly (1,049) and Coimbatore (858). In the case of Trichinopoly the decrease was due to the failure of lymph supply and in the other cases to the want of subjects for vaccination caused by the activity in the previous year. The total number of successful operations was 1,369,498 against 1,296,312 in 1905–1906, or a ratio of 92·1 per cent. to 91·8 per cent. in the previous year. The highest percentage of success was 98·2 in Malabar and the lowest 77·7 per cent. in Gódávari. The number of children under one year, who were successfully vaccinated, increased from 462,317 to 490,417. In the municipal towns of Bellary, Kodaikánal and Vellore more than 50 per cent. of the children available for vaccination were unprotected. The Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination verified 60·8 per cent. of the primary and secondary vaccine operations and 22·2 per cent. of re-vaccinations, District Medical and Sanitary Officers 2·5 and 8·9. The Sanitary Assistants to District Medical and Sanitary Officers did very little verification work. Ten Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination failed to verify 50 per cent. of operations in their ranges. The percentage of success with lanoline lymph in Local Fund areas was 94·0. In municipalities the percentage was 95·9. Glycerinated lymph was used in 11,708 cases with a success of 6·3 per cent. against 99·4 per cent. in the preceding year. The average cost of each successful case was As. 3–4 against As. 3–7 in 1905–1906. The scheme for making vaccination compulsory was introduced in the year throughout the Chingleput district and in parts of the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot and Madura.

Supply of lymph.

339. The Corporation of Madras resolved to use animal lymph. Lanoline paste from the King Institute of Preventive Medicine was used in all Local Fund districts except Gódávari and Kistna districts, where glycerinated lymph was used in some cases and found to be a failure.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

340. *Vide* pages 222 to 239 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

EDUCATION. (1902–1907.)

[*Quinquennial Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency.*]

General Statistics. Institutions and Scholars.

341. During the quinquennium the total number of public institutions rose by 11·8 per cent. and their total strength by 18 per cent. The number of private institutions declined but their strength rose by 8·6 per cent. Taking public and private institutions together, the total strength increased by very nearly 17 per cent. in the quinquennium and the number of youths of both sexes under instruction reached the figure of one million for the first time. The number of Government institutions was 419 at the beginning of the quinquennium and 378 at the end; it fluctuated considerably in the intervening years. The number of schools under local board management increased from 2,376 in 1901–1902 to 3,206 in 1906–1907, and their strength from 118,068 to 155,795. The increase took place almost entirely in 1906–1907 and was due to the establishment of a large number of new elementary schools in rural areas with the aid of the recurring grant of 6 lakhs. The number of aided institutions fell in the first year of the period, but increased steadily in each year afterwards, and there was a continuous increase in their strength throughout the period. Unaided public institutions fell in number, but their strength slightly increased. The percentage of male scholars to the male population of school age increased from 25·6 to 29·8 during the period and the corresponding percentage for female scholars rose from 4·4 to 5·7; the percentage of the number of scholars, male and female, to the population of school age rose from 14·9 to 17·6. In 1906–1907 the percentages varied in the different districts from 84·7 in Madras to 15·8 in Vizagapatam in the case of males, and from 33·2 in Madras to 2·4 in Anantapur in the case of females. While the number of pupils reading English in colleges and secondary schools has increased with the growth of these institutions, the number of pupils reading English in primary schools fell from 42,571 in 1901–1902 to 27,927 in 1906–1907. The fall is due to the inspecting officers weeding out English as a subject of instruction in schools for which it was unsuited and in which the teacher was not qualified to give proper instruction.

Receipts and Charges.

342. The total expenditure on education rose during the quinquennium from Rs. 79,32,188 to Rs. 97,64,358, an increase of 23 per cent. This does not include expenditure on rural school buildings incurred out of the special grant for primary education. The amounts met from the 5 main sources, provincial funds, district funds, municipal funds, fees, and private funds, all increased but in very different proportions. Taking the first 3 together, there was an increase of nearly 36 per cent., while fees rose by 20 per cent. and the amount provided from private funds by a little less than 9 per cent. The direct expenditure from provincial revenues on Government institutions increased by nearly 27 per cent. in the period; this increase is mainly due to the cost of the medical schools newly opened or transferred to Government management within the period and to enhanced expenditure on training schools and girls' schools, which much more than counterbalanced the reduction of expenditure due to the abolition of the College of Agriculture as a departmental institution. Grants to

individual institutions managed by District and Municipal Boards were replaced by consolidated grants to the Boards themselves. The net provincial expenditure for the year 1906-1907 was Rs. 36,31,033, of which Rs. 2,15,489 represented the net cost of the Medical College and schools including scholarships, and Rs. 1,87,056 the outlay on Government educational buildings. In the above amount are included contributions of Rs. 58,944 to municipal boards, Rs. 8,23,145 to local boards, and an expenditure of Rs. 3,48,084 on rural school buildings.

Distribution of Expenditure.

343. There was increased expenditure during the quinquennium on each of the 4 main classes of institutions, colleges, secondary schools, primary schools and special schools. In the case of colleges the increase was not large—less than 7 per cent.—and was met from provincial revenues and fees. The amount contributed from private sources fell by 45 per cent. Expenditure on secondary schools increased by nearly 17 per cent., and as in the case of colleges the increase was met from public funds and fees; the amount spent from private sources on schools under private management remained practically unchanged. Expenditure on primary schools increased by as much as 30 per cent. The increase was almost entirely met from public funds, the expenditure from fees and private sources having remained almost stationary. There was an increase of 24 per cent. in the expenditure on special schools, to which public and private funds contributed alike, while the income from fees diminished. The increase in income from fees does not imply a rise in the fees themselves. For instance college fees remained the same, but the average fee per head fell from Rs. 69·90 to Rs. 66·44. The reason for the reduction is that the number studying in the B.A. classes, for which fees are higher, fell from half the total number of students to less than one-third. There was an increase in the average fee in professional colleges and in secondary schools for boys, while there was a fall in secondary girls' schools and special schools, and it appears as if female and technical education can only be extended by being made cheaper. The average fee in primary schools fell slightly; and this is due to the fact that the increased strength of the schools is found more in the lower than in the higher standards. The proportion of fee income to total expenditure during the quinquennium increased considerably in the case of colleges and high schools for boys, but fell from 34 to 27 per cent. in the case of primary schools for boys, and from 36 to 35 per cent. in all institutions taken together. The total amount of grants-in-aid paid to institutions under private management rose from Rs. 9,14,938 in 1901-1902 to Rs. 15,53,003 in 1906-1907. Grants to the amounts of Rs. 7,09,939 and Rs. 1,72,803 were paid from or through district and municipal funds, respectively, in aid of the maintenance of elementary schools under private management.

School Fees.

Grants-in-aid.

Controlling Agencies.

Inspection.

344. The appointment of Deputy Director was created in 1903. For the purposes of inspection the Presidency is now divided into 6 circles, each containing an integral number of revenue districts varying from 2 to 6 according to density of the population and educational forwardness. Each circle forms an Inspector's charge; the Inspector is responsible for the general supervision of boys' education in his circle and in particular he exercises direct supervision over secondary education. Each circle is divided into two or more divisions, comprising one or more revenue districts. Each division is in charge of an Assistant Inspector, who inspects secondary schools and elementary schools in the more important centres, supervises the Sub-Assistants and checks their inspection work, presides over the two annual conferences of Sub-Assistants and prepares with some few exceptions the educational statistics of his division. The division is split up into ranges, which form the charges of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors. There are 111 ranges in the Presidency, each of which is, with a few exceptions, conterminous with a revenue taluk or the area under a taluk board. For the purposes of Muhammadan education the Presidency is divided into 4 ranges, 3 of which are conterminous with the more northern educational circles, and the fourth with the 3 southern circles, in which Muhammadans are less numerous. The 2 West Coast districts are divided into 3 ranges for the purposes of Mapilla education. The work of the Sub-Assistant Inspector lies almost entirely in the supervision of elementary education; he, however, aids the Inspector in the inspection of the vernacular work of secondary schools. In addition to the Sub-Assistants already enumerated there is a Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools. The Sub-Assistants' ranges are divided into sub-ranges which are in charge of Supervisors of primary schools. There are 268 Supervisors, all of whom with one or two exceptions are appointed and paid by local and municipal boards, though they work mainly under the orders of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors. For the purpose of female education the province is divided into 3 circles,

each of which is in charge of an Inspectress; each circle is divided into 3 or 4 ranges. The total number of ranges is 10, 3 of which—one in each circle—are Assistant Inspectresses' charges, and the remaining 7 are in charge of Sub-Assistant Inspectresses. In addition to the appointments enumerated above, the appointment of a special Inspector for European and training schools has existed since 1903. There is also an Inspector of Technical and Industrial schools.

Collegiate Education. University.

345. The Indian Universities Act of 1904 came into force and modified in several important respects the constitution of the University. It limited the number of Fellows to 100 and made the office of Fellow tenable for 5 years; it also restricted the election of Fellows to registered graduates. The Boards of Studies have been kept at proper strength by the appointment of experts in particular subjects who are not Fellows. The Act formally recognized the Syndicate and provided that the Director of Public Instruction should be an *ex-officio* member and that the majority of the elected members should be Heads of, or Professors in, an affiliated college. The chief function of the University is now recognized to be the provision of instruction and not the holding of examinations. The territorial jurisdiction of the University was made to include Ceylon in addition to the Presidency proper and those local administrations and Native States in which the University had previously affiliated colleges and recognized schools. In July 1905 a Commission consisting of the Director as President and 5 members visited each college affiliated in Arts and drew up an exhaustive report on University and college education. The affiliated colleges in this Presidency fall under 5 heads as regards management—Government, Zamindari, Municipal, Local Committee and Missionary colleges, and each class of college was found to have certain defects due to the character of its management. The Commission made definite recommendations for remedying these defects and the Syndicate is taking action upon these recommendations. In second-grade colleges the accommodation was generally found to be sufficient for the low existing ideal, but in the majority of first-grade colleges the accommodation was inadequate. The apparatus and appliances for teaching science, history, etc., both in first and second grade colleges were seriously defective. The three main defects with respect to the teaching staff were that insufficient attention was paid to the need for special qualifications in the teachers of University classes, that there was a tendency to regard colleges merely as a means of enabling students to pass examinations, and that the teachers neglected their own education and were satisfied to use methods of teaching long since superseded. In very few subjects and in few colleges were the system and quality of instruction really satisfactory. In point of financial stability the colleges varied enormously. At one extreme were the Government colleges with the resources of Government behind them; at the other were colleges which depended entirely on fees and the Government grant and which would be seriously embarrassed by a reduction in either or by extra expenditure on improvements. In many cases extensive rebates of fees were given as the outcome of competition for pupils.

Territorial jurisdiction.

Inspection of Arts Colleges.

New University Regulations.

346. From the latter part of 1905 to the end of 1906 the Senate was actively engaged in preparing a revised body of regulations under section 26 (1) of the Indian Universities Act. The regulations can be discussed under two main heads, those relating to the internal organization of the University and those relating to the courses of studies to be pursued by candidates for degrees. Under the first head the most important change was in connection with the Syndicate. The number of elected members was raised from 5 to 10; election by faculties was replaced by election by the whole body of Fellows; and the office of Syndic was made tenable for 2 years. The existing Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering were retained, but it was provided that no Fellow should be assigned to more than one Faculty. The most important of the changes in the new regulations come under the head of courses of study and examinations in arts. Under the former regulations a student spent 2 years after Matriculation in the study of English, a second language, mathematics, physiology or physiography, and history (Greek and Roman). After completing this course and passing the First Examination in Arts he had to go through a 2 years' course in English, a second language, and one of the following subjects:—mathematics, physical science, natural science, mental and moral science and history. After passing the B.A degree examination, it was open to him to prepare himself for the M.A. degree examination by a two years' course. This scheme of studies and examinations was open to several objections. The wide range of subjects in the intermediate course led to a low standard of requirements and the average student who passed the F.A. examination did

so generally on a moderate knowledge of 3 or 4 subjects and a smattering of the rest. Further for many of the students the course had little organic relation to the high school course which it succeeded or the degree course by which it was followed. The B.A. course was open to the objection that it was a compromise between a pass and an honours course and did not serve the purpose of either. The M.A. course being built on the B.A. course as foundation shared the same objection. It was further felt of the University courses in Arts that they did not sufficiently emphasize the importance of English, a sound working knowledge of which is, in the case of an Indian student, the only avenue to a liberal education. The new scheme creates 2 B.A. courses, an Honours and a Pass, makes the intermediate and degree courses homogeneous in subject-matter, and gives a more prominent place to English. To proceed to detail: the main outlines of the Matriculation examination remain the same, but several important changes have been made in particulars. The subjects of examination are English, a second language, mathematics, elementary physics and chemistry, and history and geography. The second language may be a classical, a European or an Indian vernacular language. In English, text-books have been re-introduced after an experience of 15 years without them. The course in mathematics has been brought into agreement with modern treatment of the subjects and the courses in science, history, and geography have been defined by syllabuses. The minimum age for admission to the examination has been fixed at 15, and candidates have been debarred from appearing more than thrice. The intermediate course consists of English, vernacular composition, and one of the 4 following optional groups :—(i) mathematics, physics and chemistry; (ii) natural science, physics and chemistry; (iii) ancient history, modern history and logic; (iv) ancient or modern history, a classical language and a second classical or a foreign or vernacular language. The course for the pass degree extends over 2 years and consists of English and one of the following 6 subjects:—Mathematics, physical science, chemical science, natural science, logic, psychology and ethics, history and economics, and 2 languages, classical or modern, other than English. The course in honours extends over not less than 3 years, and comprises English and 1 optional subject which may be one of the 6 optional subjects for the pass course or advanced English or advanced Sanskrit. The standard in most of them corresponds to that of the former M.A. examination which has been given up altogether; the degree itself is reserved for graduates in honours on attaining a certain University standing. Transitory regulations have been carefully framed so as to bring in the new courses with as little dislocation as possible in existing arrangements, and the new scheme will not come into full effect till 1915. The new regulations do not materially affect the courses of studies and the examination for degrees in teaching, law, medicine and engineering. A new degree in law—that of doctor—has been instituted. The degree may be conferred on a Master of Laws of not less than one year's standing on the results of a thesis coupled, if necessary, with a written and oral examination. It is much too early yet to say what will be the effect of these new regulations upon University education. Upon one point, however, there can be little doubt: in order to undertake the new courses the colleges, especially those of the second grade, will have to increase their expenditure and to improve their staff.

Arts Colleges.

Number and strength.

347. The total strength of the colleges rose from 3,779 in 1901–1902 to 4,687 in 1906–1907. The average yearly cost of educating each student, calculated for the quinquennium, as a whole, was Rs. 154 against Rs. 195 for the previous quinquennium, and towards this cost the average fee paid by each student was Rs. 66 against Rs. 61. The reduction in the average cost per student seems to indicate that in general the colleges have attempted to deal with the increasing number of students without enlarging their staffs or their equipment.

Colleges for Professional Training.

Law College, Madras.

348. The only institution which affords professional training in Law is the Law College, Madras, managed by Government. From the beginning of the quinquennium it has worked as a full-time institution with a permanent staff consisting of a Principal, a Junior Professor and 2 Assistant Professors. Special lecturers are appointed by the Government when necessary. The College provides for students preparing for the degree and for the Pleadership examinations. The course for the former extends over 2 years; that for the pleadership classes is one year. Graduates only are admitted to the B.L. classes; to be admitted to the pleadership classes a student must either be a graduate or have passed the First examination in Arts according as he is preparing for the first or second grade Pleadership examination. The strength of the pleadership classes is comparatively small; in the period under report it ranged from 14 to 41, while that of the B.L. classes ranged from 262 to 361.

Medical College, Madras.

349. The Medical College, Madras, managed by Government, is the only institution of collegiate rank which provides a training in medicine. The staff consists of a Principal, 13 Professors, 2 lecturers and 8 assistants and demonstrators. The college has 4 departments, the college department and 3 others which will be dealt with under schools of medicine. Up to 1903 there was another department—that for hospital assistants—which was transferred to the medical school at Rayapuram, Madras. In the college department courses are given leading up to the University degrees of M.B. and C.M. and L.M. and S. The course for the former degree extends over 5 years, and the examination is held in 4 stages. For the L.M. and S. Examination the course is 4 years, and the examination is held in stages at the end of the second, third and final years. The qualification for admission to either course is the F.A. certificate. In addition the University grants the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Licentiate in Sanitary Science.

College of Engineering, Madras.

350. The College of Engineering, Madras, continued to be the only institution providing courses of training for the profession of Engineer. Tours for the inspection of irrigation and other important engineering works by the students under the charge of the staff were initiated in 1902–1903. The second chair of Engineering was filled for the first time in 1905, and the teaching staff now consists of the Principal, 2 Professors of Engineering, a Professor of Mathematics, 4 instructors and 7 assistants. A Committee was appointed in 1904 to consider the needs of the College and the classes have been reconstituted into classes for Civil Engineers, Mechanical Engineers, Upper Subordinates and Lower Subordinates and for each class the course is 3 years. The first 2 classes have a common curriculum till the end of the first year, after which the course bifurcates. Only those who have graduated in mathematics or physics are eligible. The qualification for the Upper Subordinate class has been raised from the Matriculation to the F.A. certificate. The Lower Subordinate class comprises the old Sub-Overseers and Surveyors and Draftsmen classes. The courses mentioned above refer only to the time spent in the college. In addition there is a practical course of one year for the students of the first 3 classes who have successfully completed the college course. Owing to deficiency of accommodation, the Government have decided to remove the college to the site at Saidapet which is now occupied by the College of Agriculture and which will become available when the new Agricultural Research Institute at Coimbatore is completed. The University holds 2 examinations in Engineering, a first examination in Engineering and the final examination for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering.

Training Colleges.

351. The Teachers' College, Saidapet, and the Training College, Rajahmundry, are managed by Government. Both institutions have also training classes of the secondary grade, and that at Rajahmundry has an elementary grade class. A new block was built at Saidapet to accommodate a Model elementary school and a Kindergarten specialist was appointed. The University degree of Licentiate in Teaching is open to graduates after a course of training, and tests their practical as well as theoretical knowledge.

Secondary Education.

352. At the beginning of the period 2 classes of secondary schools were recognized —upper secondary or high schools and lower secondary or middle schools. The latter performed a double function, namely, preparing for high schools and providing an end-education, but the general tendency was to regard the first as the main object. The new educational rules which came into force in 1906 have materially modified the position. A sharp distinction is drawn between secondary and elementary schools, and in the case of the former the requirements of the department have been enhanced. The rules provide that every secondary school should have as headmaster a trained graduate and a trained teacher for each class, the teachers of the fourth, fifth and sixth forms being graduates and the others being at least matriculates. The abolition of the lower secondary examination has involved the disappearance of any formal distinction between upper and lower secondary schools, but this does not indicate that the schools for secondary education will all be of the same standard. Throughout the Presidency there are numerous small towns in which a legitimate demand for secondary education exists but which cannot afford to maintain a complete high school. Many of the former lower secondary schools met such a demand and they will continue as secondary schools, provided that they fulfil the enhanced requirements of the department. Hitherto English has been employed as the medium of instruction, but in future the medium of instruction up to the third form will be the vernacular. This change is not easy to carry into effect owing to the want of

Medium of instruction.

adequate vernacular text-books. The Educational Rules up to 1906 contained courses of instruction which made no allowance for the difference in aim of schools of various classes. These courses are now omitted, and the headmasters and staffs of secondary schools are encouraged to draw up well considered plans of work for the whole school so as to co-ordinate the work of each class and each teacher and to correlate the various subjects. A defect which has existed even in the best of the secondary schools is the laxity with which promotions have been made to higher classes. Non-promotion means the loss of a year in the race to Matriculation, and few boys are 'kept back' without a struggle on the part of parents or guardians to influence the headmaster to reverse his decision. The new rules provide that promotion should be made annually at the beginning of the school year and that the promotion lists may not be altered without the sanction of the Inspector; further, inspecting officers have received instructions to inquire into the promotion examinations and see that they have been adequate and that promotions have been properly made. Under the old rules a pupil could obtain a transfer from a primary school to the corresponding class in a secondary school; under the present rules a pupil coming from an elementary school cannot be admitted into any class of a secondary school higher than the fourth and to be admitted into that class he must have passed through the fourth standard of the elementary school and to have secured an elementary school leaving certificate marked 'good.' Transfers from unrecognised to recognised schools, which were formerly permitted, have now been stopped. The rule was not made retrospective and in practice it is not applied to schools established with the knowledge of the department and working their way towards recognition. The total expenditure in upper secondary schools for boys rose from Rs. 12,24,761 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 14,45,222 in 1906–1907. The expenditure from public funds rose from Rs. 1,36,695 to Rs. 1,94,431 and fees rose from Rs. 7,95,254 to Rs. 10,35,701; the average fee per pupil increased from Rs. 18–9 to Rs. 19–5 in the period. The expenditure from private sources on schools under private management increased from Rs. 2,01,302 to Rs. 2,13,195. Expenditure on lower secondary schools increased from Rs. 5,31,312 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 6,49,899 in 1906–1907. The average fee rose from Rs. 7–11 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 8 in 1906–1907. The large increase in strength of high schools—from 45,643 to 57,642—cannot wholly be attributed to a spread of secondary education. The policy of the department has been to encourage high schools to open as many of the lower classes as possible so as to allow of a continuous and co-ordinated secondary course, and many of the schools which previously ended at the fourth or first form now go down to the fourth and third classes respectively. In some cases the high school has simply absorbed an existing lower secondary or primary school. The smallness of the increase in attendance in lower secondary schools is also partly due to this cause.

Curriculum.

Promotions.

Transfers.

Expenditure.

Primary education.

353. Up to 1906, the Educational Rules made no distinction between the primary school and the so-called 'primary' department of the secondary school in such matters as the qualifications of the teachers, the courses of studies, or the admission and transfer of pupils, nor did the Grant-in-Aid Code sufficiently discriminate between them. In the Educational Rules and Grant-in-Aid Code which came into force in 1906, they are treated as distinct entities. The use of the ambiguous word 'primary' has been given up; where it relates to the instruction of the masses it has been replaced by 'elementary.' The number of Government schools is very small: most of them are situated in agency tracts where there are no local boards; the rest consist of model schools attached to training schools and of a few Muhammadan schools in Madras, and the total forms less than one per cent. of the whole. In 1905–1906 Government ruled that local and municipal boards should be responsible for elementary education. As a result, schools so managed have increased from 13 to 16 per cent. Of the schools under private management, a little over one-fifth are managed by missionary agencies; the remaining four-fifths, forming 66 per cent. of the total, are under other private agencies. Nearly three-fourths of the number of schools under private management are aided, the rest unaided. In addition, there are about 4,000 pial or indigenous elementary schools which do not conform to departmental standards and into the management of which the department does not inquire. The public primary examination and certificate were abolished in 1905 and replaced by the Inspecting officer's examination *in situ* and the elementary school leaving certificate. There has been steady progress in the attendance in boys' schools in each year of the period except 1905–1906, when the abolition of the primary examination checked the advance. The ground then lost was more than recovered in 1906–1907, the returns for which show an increase of over 28,000 pupils, in spite of the fact that elementary schools lost

Managing agencies.

Primary examination.

Strength.

considerably by the transfer of pupils to the lower classes of secondary schools. Up to 1906 two stages of primary education were recognized, upper, and lower. The course for the latter occupied 4 years and for the former, 1 year. Under the present rules no formal stages in the instruction are recognized, and 8 years constitute the full course. Schools giving the full course are as yet very few since there is but little demand for higher elementary instruction in the vernaculars. The scheme of studies comprises as compulsory subjects (1) the vernacular, (2) space and number work, (3) general knowledge, (4) drawing, (5) recitation with 'rāgs' or singing and (6) physical exercises. General knowledge includes knowledge of the plants and animals of the locality, the chief products employed in local agriculture or industry, the simple rules of health, the local survey map and village accounts. Physical exercises include Indian gymnastics and Indian games according to the practice of the locality. In addition to the above subjects the following may be taught:—geography, civics and Indian history, nature study and elementary science, and a second language. In addition to these optional subjects a school may take up, with the Inspector's approval, other subjects of a more technical nature such, for instance, as agriculture, hygiene, practical geometry, shorthand, etc. Such in brief is what is now expected of elementary schools giving an 8 years' course. But until the quality of the teaching staff has improved, instruction in the majority of schools will not advance beyond the rudiments of reading, writing, and arithmetic. Curriculum and stages of instruction.

354. During the period, while the number of public primary schools for boys has increased by 12 per cent. and the number of pupils by 18 per cent., the number of teachers has increased by 23 per cent. On an average each teacher has to manage between 23 and 24 pupils, and has 3 classes under his control. The army of nearly 30,000 teachers employed in elementary schools can be classified under two heads, teachers who hold and teachers who do not hold some kind of departmental certificate. About 25,000 belong to the former class, and they hold either professional or general education certificates. The former are classified into trained teachers', untrained teachers' and approved service certificates. The latter two are not now granted and will gradually disappear. Holders of general education certificates have had no professional training or, if so, have failed for the professional examination. An encouraging feature is that during the period the number of trained teachers has increased by 50 per cent. Under the new rules, teachers in elementary schools should be of proved ability or should hold trained teachers' certificates; untrained teachers below the age of 35 are to be sent for training whenever it is possible. It is difficult to form an estimate of the pay of the elementary teacher, but in Taluk Board schools the maximum and minimum salaries were Rs. 35 and Rs. 5, respectively, and the majority of teachers drew Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 per mensem. These salaries are undoubtedly low and imply a low standard of attainments on the part of the teacher. In the educational rules of 1906 schools under public management are graded according to the number of teachers employed, and salaries rise by gradation from Rs. 8 to Rs. 40. This system besides improving the initial pay, offers prospects of promotion to the able teacher, at any rate in the larger schools. In the smaller schools where the chances of promotion are not so good, provision was made for sharing among the trained teachers a capitation allowance which will give them each about Rs. 2 per mensem. This system was being adopted by the local boards and municipalities at the end of 1906–1907 with the aid of subsidies from provincial funds. Teaching staff. Number. Qualifications. Pay and prospects.

355. There has been some progress during the period in the matter of school accommodation. The whole of the recurring grant of 6 lakhs for primary education was allotted in 1905–1906 to local boards for school buildings and a large portion of it went towards the same purpose in 1906–1907. The selection of the villages and the style of building were determined in each district by the local boards. The department recommended a simple and inexpensive kind of building in keeping with the other buildings of the village and this recommendation was generally adopted. In several cases the assistance of the villagers was enlisted. Some villages provided sites, others materials, labour or money. Taking male pupils in elementary schools alone, the number rose from 531,227 to 619,851 during the period, an increase of nearly 17 per cent. The total direct expenditure in public primary schools for boys rose from Rs. 19,54,646 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 25,48,016 in 1906–1907. The expenditure from public funds rose from Rs. 8,76,404 to Rs. 14,78,885, fees fell from Rs. 5,79,994 to Rs. 5,77,665, and the expenditure from private sources fell from Rs. 4,98,248 to Rs. 4,91,436. The amount of grants-in-aid from public funds to schools under private Accommodation. Number of male pupils. Expenditure.

management rose from Rs. 3,74,950 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 7,93,136 in 1906–1907.

Systems of aid.

Up to 1904–1905 the system of calculating grants on the results of the examination of individual pupils existed conjointly with the system of fixed grants, the latter being applied to the better and more stable schools, which were permanently recognized, and the latter to schools temporarily recognized. In 1905–1906, the results system was abolished, and in 1906-1907 both the fixed and provisional annual grants were replaced in the new code by an annual grant based upon (1) the number of teachers, (2) the average attendance of the pupils and (3) the general efficiency of the school. The grant is allotted with reference to the first two of these factors at the rate of Rs. 36 for each teacher and As. 8 (or As. 12 in certain special cases) for each unit of average attendance. The total grant thus arrived at may be reduced or enhanced by not more than 25 per cent. according to the general efficiency of the school.

Special Education.

Training of Teachers.

356. Until recent years training institutions were graded in different classes, Primary, Lower Secondary, Upper Secondary, Second-grade collegiate and First-grade collegiate, the qualifications for admission to which were the passing of the Primary, Lower Secondary, Matriculation (or Upper Secondary), First-in-Arts and Degree examinations. Teachers' certificates were graded in the same way, and a teacher in possession of a certificate of a particular grade was considered qualified to teach a general education class of the next lower grade. A scheme of reorganization was sanctioned under which the number of grades was reduced and now only 3 grades of training institutions are recognized: Training Colleges where graduates are trained, Secondary Training Schools for the training of undergraduates (including persons who have passed the Upper Secondary examination), and Elementary Training schools for persons who have reached some lower stage of instruction. Under the new rules the lowest grade of teacher to be employed in the secondary school for general education is the secondary grade, and the old lower secondary and primary grade training schools have now been merged into the Elementary school. The length of the course in Training colleges and Secondary Training schools continues to be one year, and the curriculum is entirely professional. In Elementary Training schools the course is normally 2 years, and is mostly concerned with general education. The subjects of instruction are the vernacular language, arithmetic and experimental geometry, geography, civics, nature study, drill and garden work, kindergarten occupations and training. The professional part of the training consists of elocution, blackboard work and teaching in the model school under supervision. The examination of the students of the collegiate grade is that for the degree of Licentiate in Teaching, and is conducted by the University, but successful candidates are awarded, on application, a departmental certificate in addition to the diploma granted by the University. The examination of the secondary and elementary grade students is conducted by the department. In both cases it is held in two parts: the first part, termed the Preliminary examination, is conducted by the Inspector of Training Schools. Successful candidates are designated probationary trained teachers and are considered for all purposes of the public service and the departmental rules as qualified teachers for 3 years. The second examination, testing the probationary teacher's practical ability, must be taken within 4 years of the expiration of the training course, and after completion of 18 months' satisfactory work as teacher in a school. If successful the teacher becomes a fully certificated teacher. With the exception of one small training class attached to the Olcott Schools in Madras, training institutions in this Presidency are managed either by the Government or by missionary agencies. Practically in each district there is one Government training school for masters. In some, where linguistic or racial differences demand, there are more than one. In the city of Madras there are schools for Muhammadans and for Panchamas, which serve the whole of the Presidency. There are 4 Government Training schools for mistresses, 2 of which are situated in Madras, 1 being for Muhammadans. Fourteen training schools for mistresses supported by missionary bodies are scattered over the presidency. The number of training schools for masters rose from 42 to 44 in the period, but their strength rose year by year from 982 to 1,451. The selection of candidates for admission to training schools is made by the heads of the institutions. Candidates are selected both from teachers in schools and from those desirous of adopting the teaching profession. It is not an easy matter to fill the training schools in the elementary grade and the outturn of trained teachers is probably little more than sufficient to repair the annual wastage. The qualifications of the staff of Government training schools for masters have been improved during the quinquennium, and the new Educational Rules of 1906 require that all newly appointed Headmasters shall hold trained collegiate teachers' certificates. In 1904 six of the Government training schools

Training Institutions.

Students.

Staff.

were strengthened by the appointment of instructors in Agriculture. The men selected had all passed through the College of Agriculture and after appointment they were sent for a course of pedagogic training at Saidapet. Much was done during the period to improve the accommodation of Government training schools, and a type design was drawn up by the Consulting Architect in conjunction with the Inspector. New buildings were erected and extensions made wherever possible. Most of the aided schools have arrangements for boarding their students, but so far the Government schools have not been considered as residential institutions and none of them have hostels provided by the Government. The total expenditure in training schools for masters rose from Rs. 1,42,345 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 1,84,860 in 1906–1907. The expenditure from provincial revenues increased from Rs. 1,12,001 to Rs. 1,45,083 and that from private sources from Rs. 11,148 to Rs. 21,142. The expenditure on stipends of students under training rose from Rs. 57,844 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 82,614 in 1906–1907. The expenditure on training schools for mistresses rose from Rs. 48,535 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 63,021 in 1906–1907, the amounts met from provincial revenues being Rs. 36,290 and Rs. 45,495 respectively. The expenditure on stipends rose from Rs. 19,879 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 26,356 in 1906–1907.

Accommodation.

Hostels.

Expenditure.

357. Under special education may be included the School of Arts, the Law College, the Medical College, the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture, and Reformatory school, which have all been dealt with elsewhere. The hospital assistant department of the Medical College was constituted into a separate medical school at Ráyapuram, Madras, and a new Government medical school was opened at Vizagapatam, the latter in 1902–1903 and the former in 1903–1904. The medical school at Tanjore was taken over by Government in 1905–1906. The schools at Ráyapuram, Tanjore and Vizagapatam train students for the hospital assistants' grade ; the school department of the Medical College contains classes for apothecaries, chemists and druggists, and sanitary inspectors. In spite of the yearly improving facilities afforded, there is no tendency towards an increase of the number of students with sufficient educational attainments. The expenditure in medical schools rose from Rs. 95,786 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 1,34,339 in 1906–1907. The Commissioner for Government Examinations controls an extensive system of examinations in the following groups of technical and industrial subjects :—drawing, wood and metal work, tailoring and dress-making, printing, book-binding and type-founding, leather work, textile fabrics, cookery and jewellers' work. The examinations also cover civil and mechanical engineering, agriculture, commerce, telegraphy, physical science, biology, sanitary science, pharmacy and music. The examinations are in 3 grades, elementary, intermediate and advanced. At the end of the period under review there were 23 higher technical and industrial schools with a strength of 2,089, and 14 lower schools with a strength of 290. There are 3 schools which give courses of instruction covering, or nearly covering the subjects of the Government examinations in commerce and which may properly be called schools of commerce. These are the Government School of Commerce at Calicut, and the Young Men's Christian Association Institution and Pachaiyappa's Commercial School, in Madras. The most important of them is the Calicut School which has been doing good work during the period, and the strength of which has risen from 129 to 180. There are 9 other schools which teach commercial subjects, mostly shorthand and typewriting; the strength of none of them exceeds 33. Excluding training, medical, law, engineering, and reformatory schools, the expenditure on the other special schools, which are of a more or less technical or industrial character, rose from Rs. 2,23,712 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 2,80,731 in 1906–1907. These figures include expenditure met from the sale-proceeds of work amounting in the former year to Rs. 73,979 and to Rs. 1,12,829 in the latter. The purely educational expenditure was thus Rs. 1,49,733 in 1901–1902 and Rs. 1,67,902 in 1906–1907. The amount spent from provincial funds on these schools rose from Rs. 49,022 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 57,594 in 1906–1907, but the Government grant is devoted entirely to the educational side of the institutions. There is as yet little demand for technical education, and the little advance that has been made has practically left unaffected the great mass of the industrial population.

Medical Schools.

Technical and Industrial Schools.

Technical examinations.

Schools of Commerce.

Expenditure.

358. At the end of the quinquennium the number of girls under instruction had increased by 34,000 or 26 per cent. Elementary schools under public management were opened to boys and girls alike with the result that more than 50 per cent. of girl pupils attend these mixed schools. The number of Government girls' schools increased from 151 to 175 and their strength from 11,628 to 15,563. There is, however,

Female Education.

little evidence of any serious indigenous effort to secure the education of girls. For many years grants have been offered to girls' schools at much higher rates than to boys' schools, and, although the grants have been recently assimilated, it will probably be necessary to revert to the old system. There are no first-grade colleges specially intended for females, but some of the first-grade colleges for men make suitable arrangements for women students. The 3 second-grade colleges for women which existed at the beginning of the period were reduced to 2 in 1905–1906 by the closing of the college department of the Vepery Presentation Convent College, Madras. The other 2 are very weak and the University agreed to disaffiliate them and exempt female students from the usual certificates, provided that they produce satisfactory evidence (*a*) of good character, (*b*) of having undergone a suitable course of instruction, and (*c*) of having attended practical courses in the case of all subjects where these courses are prescribed. At the end of 1906–1907, there were 39 girls reading in University classes in arts, 26 of whom were attending colleges for men. There were also 9 girls attending the Medical College and 5 undergoing training in the Teachers' College, Saidapet. The number and strength of upper secondary schools for girls have fluctuated within narrow limits during the quinquennium; on the whole there is a slight increase in both. With the exception of the school attached to the Presidency Training School for Mistresses all the high schools for girls are managed by missionary bodies. The course of studies is dominated by the Matriculation examination and is the same as for boys. The upper secondary examination has only attracted 6 candidates during the period. The new Educational Rules of 1906 provide that the course of instruction shall be laid down in consultation with the Inspectress, and shall be approved by her, but until a school final examination is instituted more adapted to the special needs of girls' schools than the upper secondary examination, the influence of the Matriculation examination will doubtless continue to assert itself strongly in the course of studies. The distinction between English and vernacular schools has a more definite meaning than in the case of boys' schools. The English schools are mainly those for Europeans, and in the vernacular schools the medium of instruction is actually the vernacular of the pupils. A very small proportion of the pupils of the vernacular schools proceed to the upper secondary stage, and it is probable that most of them will, under the scheme of reclassification, become elementary schools giving an eight years' course. The number and strength of the English schools have not materially varied, but the vernacular schools have increased by 19 per cent. in number and 42 per cent. in strength. A little over one-fourth of the number of lower secondary schools are maintained by the Government, about five-eighths by missionary bodies and the rest by other private agencies. In primary schools there has been a steady advance in strength except in the last year, the increase amounting to nearly 23 per cent. It is noteworthy that schools of the upper primary grade contain more than two-thirds of the whole strength, and this preponderance is especially marked in the Government schools. Little more than 11 per cent. of the pupils who enter in the infant standard proceed to the fourth standard, and only about half of them get as far as the first standard. Nearly one-half of the number of primary schools for girls are under mission management. About one-seventh are maintained by the Government, a very small number by Boards and the rest by private agencies other than missionary bodies. Under the new rules the curriculum, which was formerly the same as for boys, will be framed for each school under the guidance and control of the Inspectress. The expenditure on secondary and primary schools for girls rose from Rs. 7,29,224 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 8,24,857 in 1906–1907. The expenditure from public funds rose from Rs. 2,58,899 to Rs. 3,81,789, fees rose from Rs. 79,012 to Rs. 85,644 and the expenditure from private sources fell from Rs. 3,91,313 to Rs. 3,57,424.

Collegiate Education.

School Education. Upper Secondary Schools.

Lower Secondary Schools. Primary Schools.

Expenditure.

Education of Europeans. General.

359. The new Code of Regulations for European schools throughout India came into operation in this Presidency from the beginning of 1906–1907, and from that time European schools and colleges were constituted into a different class with separate conditions of recognition and aid. Schools were classified as (1) Public schools, (2) Parish schools, (3) Railway schools and (4) Orphanages. Public schools are those which aim at higher education, are maintained usually by a body of trustees or a council constituted for the purpose and possess endowments. They include practically all the colleges and high schools for Europeans. In Parish schools the standard of education is not higher than that of the middle school, and they are usually managed by the chaplain of the station or the parish priest. Railway schools are maintained by the Madras, Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railway Companies for the benefit of the children of their European employés, and are all

middle schools, though the numbers in the middle section are usually very small. The management of these schools is usually undertaken by a local Railway officer. Orphanages are managed either by committees as in the case of the Civil Orphan Asylum, the Lawrence Asylum and the Friend-in-Need Society's institutions, or by religious bodies. One or two of them were graded as upper secondary under the old rules and under the new code have so far been graded as high schools, but the numbers in the high section are very small. It is regrettable that only a small proportion proceed beyond the lowest stage of instruction and that this proportion is diminishing. At the beginning of the quinquennium there were 5 Arts colleges classified as European, 3 for males and 2 for females, and all of the second grade. In 2 of the colleges for males, St. Mary's College and St. Thomé College, the European element in the college classes was very small, and both these colleges ceased to be classified as European in 1906–1907. At the end of the period there were 24 Europeans, 13 males and 11 females, attending Arts Colleges, of whom 20 were in European colleges. There were 37 Europeans, 27 males and 10 females in professional colleges, most of whom were at the Medical College. There were 24 high schools for Europeans at the end of the period, 12 for boys and 12 for girls, with 1,853 and 1,410 pupils respectively. The course of studies was generally that required for the Matriculation examination, Latin or French being usually taken as a second language. The teaching staff was not in general as good as it might be. The difficulty of securing European graduates is very great, as the number of Europeans who graduate in the Indian Universities is limited, and they have better openings than the teaching profession can afford. On March 31st, 1907, there were 41 middle schools with 2,776 pupils and 22 primary schools with 895 pupils. The teaching in the primary school and sections is mainly in the hands of women, and is fairly efficient. In the middle sections the teaching is less satisfactory. The Madras Railway Company opened a new school at Bitragunta and the South Indian Railway Company opened 2 new schools at Villupuram and Pákala. The total number has increased from 11 to 14 and their strength from 507 to 606. As in the other middle schools the strength of the middle section is small, but it is contemplated by the Madras Railway Company to concentrate middle school education in a few of them. The expenditure in European schools which was Rs. 7,18,140 in 1901–1902 rose to Rs. 7,60,368 in 1906–1907. The amount spent from Provincial funds in 1906–1907 was Rs. 2,53,196, an increase of Rs. 84,000 over the amount of the previous year.

Collegiate.

School Education.

Railway schools.

Expenditure.

360. The policy of offering special inducements to the Muhammadan community was continued during the period. In all institutions under public management, a Muhammadan student need only pay fees at half the rates, and institutions under private management almost invariably grant the same concession, and in nearly all branches of education above the elementary grade scholarships are either reserved for Muhammadans or they have a preference. In the case of Mappillas, a specially backward class of Muhammadans, scholarships tenable in elementary schools are also awarded. Muhammadan students under training as teachers receive a higher rate of stipends. Nearly one-half of the total number of public institutions intended for Muhammadans are maintained directly from public funds and over 70 per cent. of the rest are aided. It is disappointing to find that these concessions have so far evoked little response and that there has been so little progress especially in the higher education of Muhammadans. In one or two of the central and southern districts a demand for secondary education is beginning to make itself felt, and the members of the community have come forward with proposals for establishing and endowing high schools. One hundred and nineteen thousand Muhammadans were returned as being under instruction on March 31st, 1907. This number included 39,000 pupils attending private institutions for Muhammadans, which are almost entirely Quran schools and in which little or no secular instruction is given, and 3,000 in other private institutions, mostly indigenous elementary schools. The remaining 70,000 were attending public institutions. Nearly 96 per cent. of the Muhammadans in public schools were in the primary stage. The number reading in Arts colleges has been small throughout the period, while in professional colleges there were only 15 Muhammadan students preparing for the liberal professions, 2 for law, 1 for medicine, 10 for engineering and 2 for teaching. The only high schools for Muhammadans are the Government Madrasa-i-Azam and the Harris High school, managed by the Church Missionary Society, both situated in Madras. The former was provided in 1903–1904 with a commodious building with spacious playing grounds, and a hostel was built for the accommodation of students

Education of Muhammadans.

General Remarks.

Collegiate Education.

Secondary Education.

from the mufassal. The efficiency of the institution has improved in the last few years and its strength received a large accession in 1906–1907. The number and strength of Muhammadan primary schools rose during the period, and the increase in pupils was 6½ per cent. Of the 22,000 Muhammadan girls returned as receiving instruction on March 31st, 1907, 10,000 were reading in Quran schools, and 12,000 in public institutions. Only 57 girls proceeded beyond the fourth standard. Of special schools, there are 3 training and 3 industrial. The most important is the Anjuman-i-Muffid-i-Ahla-i-Islam in Madras which usually has 100 boys on the rolls, and to which Government contributes an annual grant of Rs. 5,000. The Mappillas of the Malabar coast are specially backward and for years special inducements have been held out to them, by way of scholarships, reduction of fees, the establishment of schools under public management and enhanced rates of grants to aided schools. Government has recently placed the community in the list of 'backward' classes, a measure which made Mappilla pupils eligible for free education in elementary Mappilla schools under public management and entitled managers of aided schools to receive capitation grant at 50 per cent. above the ordinary rates. Mappillas besides receive all the concessions in the way of secondary and higher education which are allowed to other Muhammadans. In spite of this the number and strength of Mappilla public schools have gone down, the latter from 19,000 to less than 16,000, while the strength of private institutions has remained almost the same, and out of the 19,000 Mappilla children little over 300 were reading in the fourth standard in 1906–1907. The expenditure in Muhammadan schools rose from Rs. 2,67,126 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 3,10,196 in 1906–1907. The expenditure from public funds rose from Rs. 1,39,355 to Rs. 1,72,655; fees from Rs. 41,202 to Rs. 54,733; and expenditure from private funds fell from Rs. 86,569 to Rs. 82,808.

Female Education.

Special Education.

Education of Mappillas.

Expenditure.

Education of Panchamas.

361. The Panchama community is very poor and can do little for its own amelioration. It has thus claimed the peculiar attention of the Government who, by offering special inducements in the shape of reduction of fees, enhancement of grants, provision of scholarships, and relaxation in certain cases of the stringency of the rules, have endeavoured to promote education among these depressed classes. Missionary societies have also contributed to their regeneration, but the ordinary public has been passive. In spite of his low position in the social scale, the Panchama is not always, or even generally, wanting in intelligence or aptitude for learning, given favourable conditions. The Olcott Panchama Free schools in Madras, the management of which it may be remarked though non-indigenous is not missionary, are among the best elementary schools in the Presidency and the work of the pupils compares well with that in ordinary schools. Both the number and strength of Panchama institutions have steadily risen from 1902–1903, and, at the end of the period, they contained nearly 27 per cent. more pupils than at the beginning. Of public institutions 11 per cent. were maintained from public funds, 67 per cent. were aided and the rest were unaided. All but a trifling proportion of Panchama institutions are elementary schools; most of the few schools which are returned as of the lower secondary grade will probably, when the reclassification of schools is completed, become elementary. At the end of 1906–1907 twelve Panchama boys were returned as attending high school classes and college classes. Panchama children begin work at an early age and to meet their special circumstances half day schools have been inaugurated, and teachers are allowed to teach one set of boys in the morning and a different set in the afternoon in the same or a neighbouring village. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 2,80,748 in 1901–1902 to Rs. 4,31,217 in 1906–1907. Expenditure from public funds rose from Rs. 96,929 to Rs. 2,04,573; fees fell from Rs. 18,615 to Rs. 10,849; and expenditure from private sources rose from Rs. 1,65,204 to Rs. 2,15,795.

Education of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

362. The total number of hill tribe children attending the agency schools in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, and Gódávari was 3,723, but in addition there were 761 aboriginals attending schools in the non-agency portions of the districts, bringing up the total to 4,484. This number included 2 hill-men under training as teachers in the Government training school at Russellkonda. In the remaining districts of the Presidency there are schools for the Chenchus of Kurnool, the Malaiyalis of Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, the Malasas of Coimbatore, the hill Pulaiyas of Madura, the Kotas of the Nilgiris, but the number of aborigines reading in these and other schools did not amount to 400. Taking into account all the scholars of the various aboriginal and hill tribes, their number has increased every year since 1902–1903, and stood higher by 46 per cent. at the end of the quinquennium than at the beginning.

Education of the Blind and Deaf-Mutes.

363. Four schools for the blind were at work during the period—two at Palamcottah—one for boys and one for girls—a boys' school at Pannaivilai, and a mixed school in Madras. The first 3 schools were for most of the period under the management of Miss J. N. Askwith and extended the scope of their operations year by year; their total strength in 1906–1907 was 63 against 38 in 1901–1902. The schools give elementary instruction up to the 4th standard, the text-books used being of the embossed type of Dr. Moon's system; in arithmetic the Braille system is used. In the boys' school at Palamcottah the older pupils were taught grass mat-weaving, chair cane work, brush-making, rope-making and gardening, and in the girls' school the pupils were taught knitting. The school maintained in Madras by the Christian Association for the education of the South Indian Blind gives an elementary education to a small number of blind children; the Braille system is employed. Industrial instruction is also given. The school for deaf-mutes at Palamcottah increased in strength and there were 105 pupils, 56 girls and 49 boys, on the rolls on March 31st, 1907. A new school building was constructed in 1906–1907 and the accommodation is now very good. The institution provides an elementary education up to the 4th standard and a training in carpentry, tailoring, mat-weaving and rattan work for boys and basket-making, mat-weaving and sewing for girls. In 1906–1907, 40 pupils were receiving systematic training in speaking and reading aloud and some of the pupils were making distinct progress. All the above institutions receive Government aid.

Schools for the Blind.

Schools for Deaf-mutes.

Private Institutions.

364. Private institutions are those which do not conform to the standards of efficiency or accept the courses of study prescribed by the University or the department and are not recognized under the Educational rules. They are classified as (1) advanced schools teaching an oriental classical language, (2) elementary schools teaching a vernacular language only or mainly, (3) elementary schools teaching the Quran, and (4) other schools not conforming to departmental standards. The higher class Sanskrit schools, of which there are five in number, give an 8 years' course in Sanskrit language and literature, logic and philosophy which is extended to 11 years in the case of pupils preparing as Sanskrit pandits. There are also 250 Sanskrit schools giving a less extensive course which are classed as middle schools. Some of the schools have introduced a little elementary education in the vernacular in addition to purely Sanskrit studies. There are 2 Arabic schools of the higher class at Vellore and 56 Arabic middle schools.

Hostels and Boarding Houses.

365. At the beginning of the quinquennium the hostels and boarding houses in existence were almost entirely confined to Europeans and Native Christians; out of a total of 178 institutions there were only 15 for caste Hindus and none for Muhammadans, and out of a total of 10,720 boarders only 515 belonged to these classes of the community. During the quinquennium there has been a considerable extension of the hostel system especially among Hindus; out of a total of 246 hostels and boarding houses with 13,193 boarders at the end of 1906–1907, 50 institutions were for Hindus and there were 2,053 Hindu boarders. There were also 3 hostels for Muhammadans with 96 Muhammadan boarders. All but one of the first-grade colleges and about half the number of second-grade colleges are provided with hostels.

MISCELLANEOUS. (1906–1907.)

Government Examinations.

366. The number of examinations held at the various centres in the Presidency was 7 against 8 in the previous year. Of these, the Technical Examinations were held also in the Native States of Travancore and Cochin. For the Handwriting and Dictation Test for undergraduates, 3,184 candidates were examined, of whom 849 or more than 27 per cent. passed at the two examinations held in May and December. Thirty candidates appeared for 10 vacancies in the Civil Medical Pupil grade, 33 for 10 vacancies in the Native Military Pupil grade and 108 for 25 vacancies in Madras-Burma Hospital Assistant Pupil grade. The competitive examination for the Military Assistant Surgeon grade was held during the year under arrangements made by the Government of India. There was one Muhammadan applicant for the Civil Medical Pupil grade. For the Special Test Examinations 5,066 candidates were registered, 4,307 were examined and 1,434 passed. The corresponding numbers for the previous year were 5,411, 4,600 and 961 respectively. The percentage of success was 33·29 against 20·89 in 1905–1906. In all the tests except the Account Test, Higher

grade, the percentage of success rose, the increase being highest in Précis-writing. The percentage of passes in the Higher and Lower Revenue Tests was only 18 and 19. The number of candidates for the Special Tests for officers of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department was 178, of whom 100 were successful against 232 and 141, respectively, in 1905–1906. The total receipts of the Examinations commission were Rs. 64,608, or Rs. 10,424 less than in the previous year, the decrease being mainly in the receipts from Primary Examinations. The expenditure was Rs. 61,749 against Rs. 84,109 in 1905–1906, the fall being chiefly in the Primary Examination charges.

Lawrence Asylum. (1906.)

367. In the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum 45 boarders and 3 day scholars were admitted and 46 boarders left the institution, the total number on the last day of the year being 293 boarders and 7 day scholars. Of the boarders 125 were Europeans and 168 Eurasians. Of those who left during the year, 5 enlisted in European Regiments, 3 were employed in municipal workshops, 2 enlisted in the Viceroy's Band, one entered the Medical College and one was employed as a teacher in the Asylum. There were 2 epidemics of measles and influenza, the number of patients treated was 799 and the daily average sick 18·40, and no deaths occurred in the year. The Cadet corps was 158 strong, all efficients. The receipts were Rs. 1,06,435 and the charges Rs. 1,05,990, leaving a total balance of Rs. 2,823 at the close of the year. In the female branch 31 boarders and one day scholar were admitted and 37 boarders left the institution; there were thus 161 boarders and 2 day scholars on the rolls at the close of the year, of whom 92 were Europeans and 69 Eurasians. Of the girls who left, 3 obtained employment in a firm in Madras and 1 entered service. As in the male branch, there were epidemics of measles and influenza resulting in 3 deaths from lung complication after measles. The number treated was 560 and the average daily sick 7·26. The receipts for the year were Rs. 53,821 and the charges Rs. 49,831, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 1,937 at the close of the year against an opening debit balance of Rs. 2,054. The average cost per head was Rs. 350–11–9 in the male branch and Rs. 272–9–4 in the female branch.

Male branch.

Female branch.

Reformatory School.

368. The strength of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, was 191, an increase of 6 over 1905. The maximum limit of accommodation was reached and 14 applications had to be rejected. The number of fresh admissions was 43, 11 being from Madras, 12 from the Northern Districts, 19 from the Southern Districts and 1 from the Dekkan. Classified by caste, there were 20 non-Brahman caste Hindus, 10 Panchamas, 7 from criminal classes, 5 Mussalmans and 1 Native Christian. The crimes of which they were convicted were theft (28), house-breaking (8), culpable homicide and robbery with hurt (2 each), and cheating, criminal breach of trust and counterfeiting coins (1 each). Twenty-five of them were old offenders. At the close of the year 176 or more than 92 per cent. were above 10 years of age. The general conduct was good and the majority of offences were merely boyish misdemeanours. The total number of punishments rose from 103 to 117 and 128 boys were not punished at all. The mark system carrying money rewards continued to work well. The average annual earnings of the pupils were Rs. 3–14–8. Last year they were Rs. 4–1–9. Thirty-three boys applied for the Government Technical Examinations against 30 in the previous year. Of these 1 boy absented himself and 1 failed; the percentage of success was 93 against 86 in 1905. The general health of the boys was good, the daily average of sick being 4·10. The increase of 0·01 per cent. over that of the previous year was due to 4 cases of cholera which were under treatment for 24 days. Thirty-seven boys were discharged during the year, of whom 27 secured employment, 1 was unemployed, 3 belonging to the criminal classes could not be traced and 6 were not reported on. No boy was reconvicted. Forty per cent. of the pupils followed the trade taught them in the school. Of the 97 who left the school in the 3 years prior to 1906, 1 died, 59 were well reported on, 14 were reconvicted, and 5 were badly reported on. The remaining 18, half of whom belonged to the criminal classes, could not be traced. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 28,673 to Rs. 31,879, the increase being accounted for by the occurrence of cholera and by the high prices of foodstuffs. The total receipts were Rs. 5,096 against Rs. 3,881 in 1905.

School of Arts, Madras.

369. The number of pupils on the rolls of the drawing classes on the 31st March 1907 was 455 and the average attendance during the year was 418 against 375 in the previous year. There were 102 paid and 55 unpaid apprentices in the industrial departments as against 115 and 101, respectively, in the previous year. The number

on the rolls of the educational classes was 87, and the attendance averaged 73. The number that appeared for the Government Technical Examinations rose from 220 in the previous year to 300, but the percentage of passes fell from 74 to 60. The industrial classes sent 22 candidates for these examinations securing 16 passes or 73 per cent. as against 47 candidates and 81per cent. in the previous year. In the Technical Teachers' Certificate Examinations 17 candidates appeared and 9 passed, the figures for the previous year being 11 and 8 respectively.

370. The work of the wood-work department was curtailed by the reduction of the grant and subsequently ceased altogether in accordance with the new instructions. Before the skilled carvers separated, a large number of reproductions in wood were made from photographs of South Indian temples to be used as models in the Design classes. Similarly the work of the metal-work department was practically closed so far as paid labour was concerned. The outturn in this department included some copper repoussé panels intended to serve as specimens of the style of work done during recent years and a bronze medallion of the late Raja of Parlákimedi cast from a model executed by the Assistant Superintendent. The carpet-weaving department was ordered to be closed. The outturn was therefore small. A few rugs and carpets were to be woven as specimens. Industrial Department.

371. The question of the reorganisation of the school was deferred pending the appointment of a new Superintendent. The total receipts of the school were Rs. 14,369, the amount of fees being Rs. 4,742 and of sale-proceeds Rs. 9,627. The total cost of the school was Rs. 31,810. General and Financial.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS. (1906–1907.)

372. The number of readers in the Connemara Public Library was 17,292 against 16,839 in the previous year and the number of volumes issued 17,685 against 20,198 in 1905–1906. The number of standard works added to the library was 295, of which 219 were purchased and 76 presented. Additional book cases were constructed to accommodate the University Library. **Connemara Public Library.**

373. Three hundred and forty-nine new manuscripts were added to the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library during the year. One hundred and forty-six manuscripts were purchased, 110 presented and 93 were transcribed or restored. Out of the 349 manuscripts 307 were in Sanskrit and 32 in Tamil; 117 related to Philosophy, 53 to religion and 50 were excursions in Poetry. Some improvement was made in the preparation of descriptive catalogues of the manuscripts acquired since 1899. The third volume of the descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts relating to works on "Grammar, Lexicography and Prosody" consisting of 337 pages was published during the year. The total amount of charges for the collection, etc., of manuscripts was Rs. 1,999. The popularity of the library was maintained during the year; 46,430 *Granthas* of manuscript matter against 36,000 in the previous year were supplied to European and Indian scholars. The number of visitors increased from 1,745 to 1,759, and the number of manuscripts consulted from 1,875 to 1,886. **Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.**

374. The Arts and professional colleges are provided with suitable libraries, but in some of the second-grade colleges the libraries were found by the Inspection Commission to be defective in books of reference. Nearly all the secondary schools for boys and most of those for girls possess collections of books for general reading. Most of the training schools are similarly provided. School museums are slowly becoming recognized by progressive teachers and managers as a part of the school system. The Art Loan Collection attached to the Director's office received considerable additions in 1904–1905 in the shape of pictures and photographs of artistic and educational value; a spacious room was reserved for it in the new building. The collection is not so much used as it deserves to be; hardly any mufassal schools and few in the Presidency town borrow from it. Most of the colleges and high schools are provided with reading-rooms which are supplied with a certain amount of periodical literature. The number of educational associations and reading-rooms was 718 with 66,665 members, of which 331 were Teachers' Associations. Of reading rooms and literary societies, which are not attached to educational institutions, only a small percentage are **Libraries, Museums and Exhibitions.** **Educational Associations and Reading-rooms.**

registered under the Act and probably a great number are social or recreation clubs which provide the daily newspapers and a few periodicals and books for the use of members. They, however, include a certain number of more definitely literary institutions such as the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Muhammadan Public Library, Madras, and the Madura Tamil Sangam.

Periodicals. (1906.)

375. The number of English newspapers and periodicals in circulation at the commencement and close of the year was 66 and 71. This represents the withdrawal of 12 publications and the institution or revival of 17. Among the latter, the most important were the Madras Railway Magazine and the Malabar Quarterly Review, a journal dealing with legal questions relating to Cochin, Travancore and Malabar. Six of the new ventures were still born or died an early death, while of the six older papers which disappeared during the year 'Planting Opinion' alone deserves mention. The figures for Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular papers were 175 at the beginning and 182 at the close of the year, the difference of 7 representing the excess of new papers over those that ceased to issue. Tamil heads the list of periodicals, followed by Malayalam, Telugu, Urdu and Canarese. Dailies numbered only three, whereas monthlies and weeklies numbered 122 and 72 respectively. Out of the 87 Tamil papers, 80 were published in Madras. For Telugu the chief centre of journalism was Madras, for Canarese Bangalore and Mysore, and for Malayalam the West Coast. Hyderabad published 16 Urdu papers and Madras 10. Taken by subjects, religious topics came first with 67, followed by political and educational and literary with 37 each.

Registration.

376. The number of books, pamphlets and periodicals published during the year was 1,440, an increase of 16 per cent. Of these 499 were published in English, and 924 in Sanskrit and the vernaculars. Tamil, as usual, headed the list with 425 works, Telugu came next with 265, and Sanskrit third with 129. One work was published in Kodagu, two in Lushai, four in Konkáni and three in Hindustani. The largest number of publications dealt with religion, 175 were language treatises, 88 dealt with law, 32 with medicine, 65 were works of fiction, and 62 dealt with mathematics and natural science. Among contributions to vernacular literature may be mentioned 'Brief Biographies of Twelve Tamil Poets' by the late Diwan Bahadur V. Krishnamachariar, which contains a valuable essay on Tamil literature. Under technical subjects Mr. Rea's monograph on 'Stone-carving and In-laying in Southern India' is worthy of mention. In the province of history an attempt was made at original research by Mr. B. Suryanarayana Rao in his 'History of Vijayanagar.' A valuable handbook on 'Criminal Investigation' was published by Messrs. J. and J. C. Adam, and Mr. Papa Rau Naidu's second volume on the 'Criminal Tribes of India' is interesting and instructive.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

377. *Vide* pages 266 to 268 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

ARTS AND SCIENCES. (1906–1907.)

Government Museum.

Visitors.

378. The total number of visitors to the old and new buildings of the Government Museum was 635,700 against 741,873. The largest number of visitors on a single day was 56,913 at the feast of Pongal. The total number of visitors on Sundays was 112,996. The number of gosha females, who visited the museum on the monthly Saturdays set apart for them, was 10,806. The expenditure for 1906–1907 amounted to Rs. 37,891.

Buildings.

379. An annexe to the Marine Gallery and a new room for the prehistoric collection of Mr. R. Bruce Foote were being constructed. Plans and estimates were ordered to be prepared for annexes to the sculpture and economic galleries.

Historical.

380. The marble statue of Lord Cornwallis which had suffered from long exposure to the sea air in Fort St. George was transferred and set up in the Connemara Library. A number of Persian letters from the Governors and officers of the Company in Fort St. George were forwarded to the Connemara Library for preservation. They were a gift

from His Highness the Raja of Pudukkóttai. Some old coloured engravings of military uniforms and a native sword of the Dutch East India Company with V.O.C. 1760 engraved on the blade were acquired. A water colour painting of Fort St. George and its environs in 1820 was exhibited in the Connemara Library.

Anthropology.

381. "Ethnographic notes in Southern India" by Mr. E. Thurston and two bulletins on ethnographic subjects were published during the year. Mr. Thurston's "Castes and Tribes of Southern India" and a bulletin on the worship of village deities were in the Press. Tours were made by the Superintendent and an assistant for the collection of ethnographic data. A large number of additions were made to the ethnological section of the museum.

Archæology and Art.

382. A number of articles collected by Mr. Rea, Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, besides smaller collections from other official and private sources were added in this section. Extensive additions were made to the art metal-ware collection. A cocoanut excellently carved with a burlesque representation of the results of illicit distillation of liquor was acquired.

Numismatics.

383. A serious robbery perpetrated in the numismatic section has been reported. Coins, chiefly gold, from Roman times to the days of the Company, have been stolen and the splendid series of Imperial solidi and denarii has disappeared almost *in toto*. Fresh coins were acquired under the Treasure Trove Act and a few were presented to the museum by private gift.

Geology and Mineralogy.

384. Among the additions to the mineral gallery were a sandstone conglomerate from the Chingleput district (it is this sandstone that is being used for the Victoria Memorial Hall) and a fragment of rock from a hill in Kurnool which Mr. T. H. Holland described as containing crocidolite, a mineral not previously found in India.

Natural History.

385. The marine aquarium building is nearing completion and the rules for regulating its working were sanctioned. As in the previous years the mammal and bird collections were added to during the year.

Meteorology.

Organization of the Imperial Department.

386. An Imperial Meteorological Department under the control of the Director-General of Meteorology and Observatories was formed during the year. The designation of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Madras was changed into Meteorologist, Madras, and Deputy Director of the Madras Observatory and the appointment was included in the cadre of the Imperial Department. The Meteorologist, Madras, was also required to do work for the local Government, viz., the preparation of the annual administration report and rainfall tables. There were during the year 5 second-class and 18 third-class observatories. The observatory at Wellington was abolished with effect from the 1st June. In the place of the observations at Wellington, those at Ootacamund were included in the India daily weather report. The records of observations were continuous except at Tinnevelly, Waltair, Negapatam, Masulipatam, Ootacamund and Doddabetta, where there were breaks of short duration. The observatories at Calicut, Cocanada, Cochin, Mangalore, Ootacamund, Doddabetta, Salem and Waltair were inspected during the year by the Imperial Meteorologists. The chief work of the Madras Meteorological office was as usual the publication of the daily weather report and of the rainfall returns for the Presidency. The daily weather report gives data for 45 stations, Wellington observatory having been abolished. The observations from Port Blair and Slipper Island were found to be of great value. The daily report was issued to 39 persons in Madras and 71 in the mufassal, besides a few paying subscribers.

Weather and observation.

Rain-recording Stations.

387. There were 463 rain-recording stations at the beginning of the year. Three new stations were opened and one closed, leaving 465 stations at the close of the year. Of these 372 stations or 80 per cent. were inspected. The number of stations in Native States remained the same, namely, 75. The percentage of those inspected in British districts alone was 91.

Miscellaneous.

388. In addition to the work mentioned above, the reduction and tabulation of the 10-hr. and 16-hr. registers of Doddabetta and the 8-hr. registers of Ootacamund and Vellore and the traces of barograph and thermograph of the Ootacamund and Doddabetta observatories were also carried out. The tabulation of the anemograph traces of Doddabetta was done at the Madras observatory.

Astronomy. (1906.)

389. At the Kodaikánal observatory work was carried on on the same lines as in the previous year. There were 26 days on which no observations were possible; photographs of the sun on a scale of 8 inches to the solar diameter were taken on 317 days.

Sunspot spectra were observed on 181 days and prominences were sketched and their positions determined on 269 days. One thousand one hundred and sixty-three photographs were taken with the spectro-heliograph on 277 days. Excepting the sunspot spectrum observations the above figures show a falling off of about 8 per cent. compared with the previous year. This was chiefly due to the unfavourable condition of the weather during the latter part of the year. Both sunspots and prominences were numerous. There were 297 new groups of spots observed during the year which exceeds the number recorded for 1905 by 2, whereas the mean daily number of spots shows a falling off, the figures being 4·4 for 1906 against 4·7 for 1905. Continuous records of earthquakes were made with a Milne's seismograph and 73 seismic disturbances were recorded. Magnetic observations were made at the observatory by the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India under the supervision of the Director. At Madras only such astronomical observations were regularly made as were required for maintaining an accurate time service. The time gun at the Fort was fired correctly at noon and at 8 P.M. on 708 occasions, giving a percentage of success of 97·0 against 96·2 in the previous year. The time ball at the Port office was dropped correctly on all occasions except three.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY. (1906-1907.)

[*Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey of Madras and Coorg for the year 1906–1907 and G.O., No. 503, Public, dated the 27th June 1907.*]

Archæology.

390. The excavations at the Amarávati Stupa were continued during the year. Excavations were also conducted at the ancient remains at Pallávaram in Chingleput district, Gingee in South Arcot district, Kambiliampatti in Madura district and Allúru in Kistna district. **Excavations.**

391. The preparation of the proposed map of Vijayanagar is being proceeded with. During the year Rs. 396–11–0 were expended on this account. **Map of Vijayanagar.**

392. A large amount of conservation work was carried out during the year. About 47 places throughout the Presidency were visited in connection with conservation and excavation work. The Delhi gate at Arcot, believed to be the sole relic of Clive's famous defence, was added to the list of buildings of historical interest and distinguished by a memorial tablet. **Conservation.**

393. An illustrated monograph on "Stone carving and Inlaying in Southern India" was published; and a volume on "Pallava Architecture" has been ordered to be published. Photographs of ancient monuments have been made available for purchasers. **Publications.** **Miscellaneous.**

394. The expenditure in connection with the Archæological Survey office and staff was Rs. 22,277–15–2 as against Rs. 21,624–6–6 in the previous year; the expenditure on excavations and conservation amounted to Rs. 34,044–9–0. **Expenditure.**

Epigraphy.

395. During the year 630 stone inscriptions were copied and impressions were prepared in the case of 14 copper plates. Impressions of more than 900 inscriptions in the Nellore district collected by Mr. A. Butterworth, I.C.S., were examined. Three articles were written during the year for publication.

396. Parts iv to vii of volume VIII and Part i of volume IX of the *Epigraphia Indica* were issued and the index of volume VIII was completed. The expenditure on account of this journal was Rs. 1,642–0–2. **Publication.**

397. The expenditure on salaries and other office expenses amounted to Rs. 13,422–4–8. **Expenditure.**

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

398. *Vide* pages 275 to 277 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

ECCLESIASTICAL. (1906–1907.)

Church of England.

399. On the 31st March 1907, out of 247 clerks in holy orders officiating under the license of the Bishop of Madras, 47 were officers of the Ecclesiastical establishment, viz., 35 chaplains and 12 clergymen receiving allowances from Government in the Civil department. Besides these, there were in the diocese 35 European missionaries, 5 English clergymen ministering to English congregations and 160 native clergymen. During the year 3 natives were ordained deacons by the Bishop of Madras and 10 natives were ordained by Bishop Williams, 5 as deacons and 5 as priests. Seventeen clergymen received licenses to officiate in the diocese during the year as chaplains, missionaries or native pastors. A new cemetery was consecrated at Coonoor on the 14th June 1906. The Bishop of Madras was absent on leave from the 18th August 1906 to the 16th February 1907, the diocese being administered by the Archdeacon as Commissary.

Voluntary contributions.

400. Alms and other devotions of the people offered through clergymen ministering to English congregations in the diocese during the year amounted to Rs. 1,56,356–0–10½.

Church of Scotland.

401. The establishment of the Church of Scotland maintained by Government consisted of 4 chaplains including the Presidency Senior Chaplain.

STATIONERY. (1906–1907.)

[*G.O., No. 417, Financial, dated 10th August 1907.*]

Stationery.

Receipts.

402. The value of the stock with the Stationery Department at the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,78,658, of which English stores represented Rs. 2,70,443. During the year English stores valued at Rs. 3,63,286 and Indian stores valued at Rs. 4,65,843 were received, making a total of Rs. 8,29,129 against Rs. 6,02,833 in the previous year.

Issues.

403. The value of the stationery issued was Rs. 7,80,737 against Rs. 8,04,018 in 1905–1906. The value of the English stores issued was Rs. 3,00,949 and of the Indian stores Rs. 4,79,788. There was an increase of Rs. 11,001 in the value of stores issued to Imperial departments owing to a large demand for printing postal forms and labels and partly also to a portion of the printing papers asked for in 1905–1906 having been delivered after 31st March 1906. The value of stores issued to most of the Provincial departments increased during the year. This was partly due to indents of the previous year being complied with during the year under report and partly to the demands of the Survey, Land Records and Registration Departments and to the issue of special stores to the Public Works Department. At the close of the year there was a balance of English stores valued at Rs. 3,32,780 and of Indian stores valued at Rs. 94,270.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS. (1906–1907.)

Financial.

404. The total receipts of the Government Press were Rs. 80,461 against Rs. 82,409 in the previous year, of which Rs. 5,709 represent contributions from Local to Provincial. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,27,030 against Rs. 3,57,938. The increase was due to purchase of additional plant for improving the equipment of the Press.

Publications.

405. There was a slight increase in the number of copies of the *Indian Law Reports, Madras Series*, from 6,200 to 6,220. The number of copies issued to officials was 2,131 and to subscribers 2,996. The receipts under this head were Rs. 19,142 and the charges Rs. 8,672 against Rs. 18,866 and Rs. 9,598, respectively, in the previous year. The *Fort St. George Gazette* was supplied free to 1,851 officials, 53 more than in the previous year. The number of subscribers was 320, being 30 less than in the previous year. Full gazettes were issued to 1,525 persons and parts of it to 646. The total receipts inclusive of the value of the free copies at subscribers' rates amounted to Rs. 31,999 against Rs. 31,896 in the previous year. The cost of printing, etc., rose from Rs. 23,023 to Rs. 26,115 on account of the issue of over 2,000 vernacular pages more during the year. There were 18 agents for the sale of the Madras Government publications, of whom only 14 obtained copies. The sales they effected amounted to Rs. 4,004 and the commission earned to Rs. 1,330.

Plant and Stores.

406. The value of the plant at the end of the year was Rs. 7,22,493 which included Rs. 1,17,766, the value of plant added during the year. Out of this, plant to the value of Rs. 58,214 was received from England against Rs. 21,796 in the previous year. The value of stores in stock at the beginning of the year was Rs. 37,231. During the year stores to the value of Rs. 1,28,033 were received and the value of issues amounted to Rs. 1,42,987, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,117 after deducting the value of stores transferred to plant. The consumption in the year was higher in value owing to higher prices and the larger output in the Binding and Casting departments.

Printing and Binding.

407. The total cost of printing done in the three presses (the central and the branch presses at the Penitentiary and Ootacamund) was Rs. 3,04,930 against Rs. 2,96,673 in the previous year. The outturn of composing work done was equal to 268,590 pages of pica solid foolscap folio. Compared with the previous year there was an increased outturn of 21,442 pages at the Central Press, 606 pages at the Penitentiary Branch and 1,768 pages at the Ootacamund Branch. The number of impressions printed was 85,710,227 against 100,433,870 in 1905–1906, which was an exceptional year. The cost per standard page of pica solid foolscap folio was As. 13–4 at the Government Press, Rs. 1–6–3 at the Penitentiary Branch and Rs. 1–4–11 at the Ootacamund Branch against As. 14, Rs. 1–8–9 and Rs. 1–5–0, respectively, in the previous year. The cost per 1,000 impressions was similarly Rs. 1–3–2, As. 6–9 and Rs. 7–4–9 against As. 13–2, As. 5–10 and Rs. 7–2–1 in the preceding year. The total cost of binding, ruling and numbering, etc., was Rs. 77,761 against Rs. 64,971. The increase was due to larger outturn and to the higher cost of leather, etc.

Type Foundry.

408. In the type foundry 247 punches and 231 matrices were made; 96,977 lb. of English and Vernacular types, 16,412 lb. of leads, quotations and clumps, and 17,458 lb. of stereo-plates were cast, making a total of 130,847 lbs. or 38,248 lb. more than in 1905–1906. The charges of the foundry were Rs. 46,361 against Rs. 35,038 in the previous year. The cost of metal per pound was As. 3, and the average cost per pound of types of all sizes, excluding metal, was As. 2–7.

Miscellaneous.

409. On the last day of the official year the numerical strength of the Press establishments was 1,589, including 309 convicts, showing an increase of 57 over that of the previous year. At the Central Press the average monthly earnings of compositors for piece-work were Rs. 15–3–1 against Rs. 15–2–8 in 1905–1906. At the Penitentiary there were 22 prisoner compositors employed throughout the year and their average earnings were Rs. 6–6–9 per month. The Ootacamund Branch Press opened with a staff of compositors paid at monthly wages, but from the 1st June 1906 the piece-work system was introduced. Their average earnings were Rs. 19–10–8 per mensem without hill allowances and Rs. 25–15–1 with allowances. During the year a new department was formed for printing the settlement registers. Much of the work hitherto done at private presses was transferred to the Government, causing a saving of Rs. 30,750. Machines were substituted for some of the hand presses and old machines

were replaced by those of the latest pattern. The working of the Press during the year was marked by a larger outturn, a lower cost per unit and a further reduction in the number of hours of overtime worked.

DISTRICT PRESSES. (1906–1907.)

410. The estimated value of work done in District Presses was Rs. 89,968 against Rs. 89,037 in 1905–1906. Cash receipts increased from Rs. 16,055 to Rs. 17,102, and expenditure from Rs. 62,672 to Rs. 64,065.

THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT. (1906.)

[*G.O., No. 348, Public, dated the 9th May 1907; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India— VIII. Medico-Legal Investigations.*]

General.

411. The work of the Chemical Examiner's Department was heavier and more exacting than in any previous year. The total number of articles examined was 2,840.

Medico-legal.

Human poisoning.

412. Examinations were made in 147 cases of suspected human poisoning and the number of articles examined was 1,015. The percentage of detection was 68 against 72 in 1905. In 100 cases, involving 171 persons, of whom 74 died, poison was detected. In 64 cases the poison was found to be inorganic and in 36 the poison was of an organic nature. Poisons employed in these cases were: arsenic in 30 cases, mercury compounds in 16, mixed compounds of arsenic and mercury in 7, other poisons in 11 cases. Of the 36 cases in which organic poisons were detected, affecting 54 persons of whom 25 died, aconite was found in 11 cases, opium and morphine in 6 cases, atropine and dhatura in 6 cases, and in 3 cases *manihot utilissima* (the fresh tubers of which yield both tapioca and prussic acid). The number of cases of animal poisoning was 134 against 139 in the previous year. Of these 81 animals died. Arsenious oxide was the chief instrument of cattle poisoning. The paste of the seed kernel of the yellow oleander, the use of which for cattle poisoning was discovered two years ago, was confined to the two districts of Guntúr and Kistna. The number of cases of stains investigated was 105, involving the examination of 396 articles. Out of 95 cases of blood and other stains 66 referred to the crime of murder. There were 11 miscellaneous medico-legal cases; 3 of these related to counterfeit coins. The number of articles examined was 57 and the number of detections 10.

Animal poisoning.

Stains.

Miscellaneous Examinations.

413. The total number of analyses exceeded those of last year, being 973 against 808. About a quarter of the work was performed for the Customs Department in the examination of explosives, petroleum, spirits and other articles. One hundred and five analyses of water were conducted on behalf of municipalities. There was a slight increase of work from the Jail Department, chiefly in connection with water analysis. Twenty-nine explosives were examined for the Chief Inspector of Explosives. Two hundred and sixty-six analyses of toddy residues were performed during the year, the work having to be done expeditiously as prosecutions depended upon them. The increase in the number of mineral ores received for examination from private parties is a noteworthy feature.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. (1906–1907.)

Monegar Choultry, etc. (1906.)

414. The Monegar Choultry, the Native Infirmary, the Foundling Asylum, Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar's Maternity Hospital and the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry continued to be managed by the Directors of the Monegar Choultry. The management of Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar's Maternity Hospital has since been transferred to the Corporation of Madras. Receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 29,499, of which Rs. 6,231 represent the income of Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry. Subscriptions and donations from private persons came up to Rs. 465 and Government contributions to Rs. 12,706. Rs. 14,111 were received as interest on investments. The total expenditure was Rs. 27,761, of which Rs. 5,517 represent charges on account of Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry. The average number of paupers in the Depot Choultry fell from 74·92 to 69·11 and the cost per head rose to As. 1–10½ per day. In the Infirmary

the number of diets increased by 1,031, and the cost was Rs. 300 in excess of that of the previous year. In the Foundling Asylum the daily average number on relief was 4·75 against 2·70 in 1905 and the average cost rose to 11¾ pies, an increase of 1¼ pie. In the Maternity Hospital, admissions numbered 928 and the average cost per head fell from Rs. 1–4–10 to Rs. 1–3–9. The average number of in-door paupers fed in Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry was 53·4 per day, a decrease of 9·81; and of out-door paupers receiving one-fourth of a measure of rice daily was 120, the same as last year. The cost of relief averaged As. 1–10 a day for each pauper. A noticeable feature of the year's report was the absence of any expenditure on account of famine paupers.

Triplicane Langarkhana.

415. At the close of the year there were 9 inmate paupers in the Triplicane Langarkhana; 4 paupers were receiving monthly money doles; 164 were receiving a monthly allowance of raw rice; and 114 were receiving cooked food daily. The average daily numbers in the different classes were 6·66, 4·58, 169·10, and 114·67, respectively. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,935–7–9 against Rs. 5,913–1–4 in the previous year. The average cost of aid to each pauper per mensem was Rs. 1–10–10 against Rs. 1–7–9 in the preceding year, the price of rice, etc., having been higher than in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.

416. Excluding dispensaries, there were during the year under report 3,357 charitable institutions in the Presidency, with an income of over 13 lakhs of rupees. Of these institutions, 1,785 were maintained entirely by the general public whose contributions in the shape of donations, subscriptions and endowments in land and money amounted to 6·59 lakhs of rupees; 339 institutions were supported entirely by Government at a cost of about 1·61 lakhs; 655 others were kept up partly by Government and partly by the public at a cost of 3·15 lakhs of rupees; the maintenance of the remaining 578 institutions costing about 1·96 lakhs devolved wholly or in part on the Local Boards. Classifying the institutions according to the objects to which these funds were devoted, there were 2,431 choultries intended for *travellers*, who were provided with accommodation, and in many cases with cooked food or with raw rice and other supplies. Of these, 1,008 choultries were exclusively for Hindus, 48 for Muhammadans, and 1 for Europeans, while the remaining 1,374 were not restricted to any particular class. For the relief of *paupers*, 342 institutions were maintained, of which 232 were restricted to Hindus, 14 to Muhammadans, and 5 to Europeans and Eurasians, while the remaining 91 were open to all classes irrespective of caste or creed. There were 573 institutions for the exclusive feeding and accommodation of Brahmans or Bheiragis (Hindu devotees). There were also 9 institutions for orphans, 1 for Rajput boys and girls and 1 in which food was supplied to the leprous, the blind, and the deaf. The total number of persons aided during the year, at all the charitable institutions, was 12,930,161, and the average number in receipt of relief daily was 45,944, or about 1 in every thousand of the population of the Presidency.

MUHAMMADANS IN THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT. (1906–1907.)

417. The total number of Muhammadans in the superior service of Government at the close of the year was 6,480 compared with 6,379 in the previous year. The total number of appointments in superior service was 46,449 and the percentage of Muhammadans was 13·95 against 14·4 and 14·1 in the two previous years. From these figures are excluded all appointments in the Public Works Department on Rs. 120 a year or less as such appointments do not come under superior service. Muhammadans, according to the census of 1901, formed only 6·42 of the total population and held during the year more than a proportionate share of appointments. The increase in the total number of appointments was 2,185 and the number of Muhammadans admitted in the Government service was 571 or more than 25 per cent. The number and percentage of appointments in each grade held by Muhammadans were 4,869, being 22·15 of the appointments on Rs. 120 and less, 1,062 and 8·62 per cent. of appointments on between Rs. 120 to Rs. 250, 273 and 4·71 per cent. of those between Rs. 250 to Rs. 500, 134 and 4 per cent. of those between Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, 116 and 5·89 per cent. of those between Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500, 19 and 3·66 per cent. of those between Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 5,000, and 7 and 1·29 per cent. of appointments on Rs. 5,000 and above.

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